HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,239—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1904, Saturday, 4 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th July	BENGAL	4556	MONGOLIA	9505
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
13th "	VICTORIA	6522	EGYPT	7313
20th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep,	BALLAARAT	4890	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	VICTORIA	6522	.....	.....
24th "	ARCADIA	6803	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	.....	.....
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6393
15th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
22nd "	ARCADIA	6803	INDIA	7911
29th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. O. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,639	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Gregori, to sail on or about the 19th Aug. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH HE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	29th July 1904
† PERSIA	P. Cragiletto	5,895	27th Aug "

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,583	29th July 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 30th July, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd Aug. at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,010 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 27th July.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,300 tons, on or about 10th Aug. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chiadi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 3,000 tons, on or about 27th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 26th July, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Sept. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Oct. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 135
Return tickets available 4 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NO DOUBT

Imitation is the Highest Flattery !

We will give

Rs. 5,000

FIRST PRIZE, Rs. 2,000 CASH

To the purchasers of any one of the following articles :—

Set of STUDS or CHAIN, Re. 1/8.

Pure Sliver LADY'S NECK CHAIN, Rs. 2/8.

Set of PURE SILVER STUDS, Rs. 3.

English Lever Round TIMEPIECE, (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 3/8.

English Lever Square TIMEPIECE, (WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 4/8.

Lady's or Gent's SILVER WATCH, (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 7/8.

WILL YOU READ THIS ?

[Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money ; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling, etc., etc.; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.]

Prize Tickets issued free of cost up to the 6th August 1904, and the drawing will be held on the 13th August 1904, on the Art Union Principle in the presence of the public. All are cordially invited.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 3 to Rs. 110.

PRIZES.

		Rs.
1 Prize	Cash	2,000
1 Do.	"	200
1 Do.	"	100
20 Prizes	" Rs. 10 each	200
500 Do.	" " 5 "	2,500
523 Prizes		Rs. 5,000

EXTRA PRIZE, Rs. 300.

N.B.—Out-Station Orders are promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. System only.

And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!

DR. SPOONER HART'S.

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

CIGARS.

MORE THA

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FRO M.

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
MADRAS
AND
LONDON.

ENO'S INVALUABLE IN ALL FUNCTIONAL **'FRUIT** DERANGEMENTS OF THE LIVER. **SALT.'**

The value of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' cannot be told. Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it. THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a Disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED what would otherwise have been A SERIOUS ILLNESS.

CAUTION.—*See Capsule marked* ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' *Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENG., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize.

Rs. 23

and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

PULMONARY BALSAM.

"MUSAFFI" PILLS

OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE

according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.

They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"

For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION, as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed.

For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.

100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS :

ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA
ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.

UP-COUNTRY AGENT WANTED.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

P. & O. PASSENGERS KNOW AND APPRECIATE

CATTO'S WHISKY.

NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS, AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA | MONGINI BROS. | W. B. GREEN & Co.
D. C. OOMRIGAR. | J. F. KUTHOKE. | D. D. BARIA.

ALSO AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLIGATE, LONDON
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION;
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE HENRY DALLAS COMPANY,

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT, SATURDAY, 30TH JULY, 1904.

A CHINESE HONEYMOON,

First Appearance of

Mr. JAMIE DALLAS, as "PINEAPPLE,"

AND

Miss DOLLY VARDEN,

THE CELEBRATED DANCER

just arrived from England.

Miss AMY BAILEY

AND

Mr. PERCY HAYDEN,

Will introduce the real

AMERICAN CAKE WALK

for the first time in Bombay.

Miss ERNESTINE WALTER

LEADING SOPRANO from the CARL ROSA, D'OYLY CARTE and BEN GREET COMPANIES.

Miss BLANCHE GARBETTE,

The Talented Young Violinist,

ADMISSION Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re, 1

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.

AN INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION will be held in BOMBAY, in DECEMBER 1904, in connection with the 20th Sessions of the Indian National Congress. Intending Exhibitors are requested to apply for particulars to the Undersigned,

VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY,
Chairman,
Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Committee.

THE BOMBAY RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL MEETING of the BOMBAY RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION, will be held in the DURBAR ROOM of the TOWN HALL, on FRIDAY, the 29th July, 1904, at 5 P.M., to transact the following business to which the public are invited :—

BUSINESS.

1. Proposed amendments of the Municipal Act of 1888.
2. Amendment of Rule 29th of the Rules of the Association.
3. Resolution of the Managing Committee on the death of the late Honorary Secretary, Mr. Jamiatram Nanabhai,

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, 24th August, at 6 P. M.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Hon. Secretary.

July 23rd, 1904.

RECTOR'S WIFE, experienced with little CHILDREN, wishes the entire CHARGE of TWO or THREE LITTLE GIRLS, from 3 to 7 years old, whose Parents are in India or abroad. Rectory most healthily situated in the midst of lovely scenery. Unexceptionable references given and required.

Mrs. SOMERSET, Rectory, Crickhowel, S. Wales.

Full particulars with photograph of House at "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1904.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of the EXTRA MEETINGS July to October and of the

THE EXTRA MEETINGS will probably commence on SATURDAY, 30th July, and it is proposed to hold Extra Meetings on SATURDAYS and HOLIDAYS during August, September and October.

THE POONA RACES and STEEPLECHASES will be held on 21st, 24th, 29th and 29th September and 1st, 3rd and 8th October.

RATES for SEASON TICKETS will be as follows :—

	Whole Season of Extra Meetings and Poona Races and Chases	Extra Meetings only.	Poona Races and Chases only.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Single Ticket	50	30	25
Separate Ticket for Lady each	10	5	5

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

LADY ONLY ..... Rs. 2
SINGLE TICKET ..... ,, 5
LADY if accompanied by Gentlemen ..... ,, 1
CHILD ..... ,, 2

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

SINGLE TICKET ..... Rs. 1-8
SOLDIERS IN UNIFORM ..... Re. 1-0
LADY or Child ..... As. 0-8

N.B.—Reserved accommodation for Ladies with Badges and for the Members of the Turf Club who wear their Badges is reserved on both the first, and top floors of the Stand. TICKETS are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club at the Race Stand, Poona, or at the Gate.
NO TICKETS will be issued without Payment.
SPECIAL TRAINS from and back to Bombay will run as usual.

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
for Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

Race Stand, Poona, 1st July, 1904.

GUARANTEED

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,

Our "A. 1" & "ELEPHANT" Brands

Challenge Competition.

COUPE & CO.'S STEEL WHEELS

WITH

GUNMETAL and MALLEABLE IRON HUBS.

CARRIAGE SUNDRIES

consisting of

SPRINGS, AXLES, LAMPS, HOODSTOCKS, SHAFTS, HOOD LEATHERS, LEATHER CLOTH, etc., etc.

SADDLERY GOODS.

HARNESSES, SADDLES, BITS, & CURBS, HEAD COLLARS, KNEE CAPS, BOOTS, BUCKLES, REINS, etc., etc.

LARGE STOCK ALWAYS KEPT.

PRICES MODERATE.

Apply to

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,

87, Meadow Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 35), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Re. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased constant. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps. Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 85 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.—For Impure and Vitiated Blood, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, old Sores, unsightly Eruptions. Our Preparation will be found invaluable. Per bot. Re. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

LEPROSY.—A DEFINITE CURE by a Physician who cured himself and all Lepers treated with his own remedy. Treatment by correspondence addressed to Dr. BRINTON, 74 Rue des Martyrs, in Paris.

WANTED by an ENGLISH LADY, situation as GOVERNESS in a good family, or Companion to lady. Capable of teaching French, Music, Drill, etc. Would travel.—Address "Z." care of this office.

PIANOS !! PIANOS !!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

ELECTRIC APPLIANCES.—Continuous and alternating Current Plant for lighting and power distribution. Electric Cables, Fans, Arc Lamps, Fittings, Telephone and Telegraph Appliances supplied of the highest quality at MODERATE PRICES.—C. JOST & Co, Electrical Engineers, Sirdar's Palace, Bombay, Established 1882.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

FINANCIAL.—Advances made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, Carriages, Life Policy, etc. without removal.—S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co, Financial Agents and General Merchants, 18, Bank St. Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

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AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p m, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the B B & C I Railway, Old Cotton Goods Shed, at Colaba, on account of whom it may concern—

Ex s s Kaveri.

653 bales cotton, slightly damaged by sea water.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p m, Messrs BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th July, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMONDS (BRILLIANTS.)

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Gungaram Tricumdass and Co, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bhulanath Kessowlal Dave

1 packet containing 13 diamonds, weighing about 11½ rutties
1 packet containing 10 diamonds, weighing about 4½ rutties
1 packet containing 115 diamonds, weighing about 23½ rutties,

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
The diamonds are on view.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE WHITE ROUND PEARLS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs Jayshingbhoy Mugaulal and Co, and on account and at the risk of Baloobhoy Sakhichund, the undermentioned 11 very valuable white round pearls returned unsold from Paris :—

4 pearls weighing about 58 chows
4 pearls weighing about 35 chows
2 pearls weighing about 25 chows
1 pearl weighing about 26 chows

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and the pearls are on view.

SALE OF PEARL NECKLACE, BUNCH OF PEARLS AND LOOSE PEARLS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee Sha Sarookhchand Tribhowandas and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Baloobhoy Sakalchand,

1 pearl necklace containing 57 pearls, 8 ruby beads and 12 emerald beads,
1 pearl bunch of 10 strings containing 569 pearls weighing about 100 chows.
1 parcel of 578 pearls weighing about 53 chows,
1 parcel of 160 pearls weighing about 36 chows.
4 pearls weighing about 20 chows,
1 pearl weighing about 13 chows.
1 pearl weighing about 34 chows.
2 pearls weighing about 44 chows,
2 pearls weighing about 88 chows,

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the pearls are on view.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p m Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Fern House, Colaba Causeway, opposite the Chapel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, cabinet, chiffonier, marble top table and teapoys, bedsteads, almirah, clothes press, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, glassware, crockery, plated ware, pictures, table ornaments, Hink's table and hanging lamps, etc, the property of A SYDNEY SMITH, Esq, proceeded up-country.

The property will be on view from to-morrow.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst, at 2 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Police Station, Bungalow Jacob Circle, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, lined plush, cabinet, marble top table, bedsteads, almiras, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, glassware, crockery, plated ware, table ornaments, pictures, windproof lamp, carpets, etc, the property of D HEMSWORTH, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell at their Godown, 259 Chinchpoogly Kala Chowkey Road, next to Messrs. F D Chinchpoogly Kala Chowkey Road, next to Messrs. F D Sassoon Mills, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined velvet, marble top sideboard, tables and teapoys, cabinets and chiffoniers, almyrah, marble topped dressing and wash hand tables, iron safe on stand, large cooking stove with water tank, ice-box, gent's Rambler bicycle, sweet toned miniature grand piano by Rose and Co, harmonium by Soundy, handsome light rubber tyred victoria, powerful chestnut horse, harness, rich glassware, porcelain ware, best plateware, table ornaments, pictures, Hink's table and hanging lamps, etc, the property of R. WOOD, Esq, Manager E D Sassoon Mills.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 27th July, 1904.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN SECOND BHOIWADA STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 30th July, 1904, at 4-30 p.m. the following landed property by order of Lal Vallabhdas Virani, and the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Putlibai, widow of Laldas Kuramsey (deceased) by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated 27th February, 1903 :—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground belonging to Chintooba Ballamchatt with a moiety, (that is to say compartment No. 8) of the messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house erected and built on the eastern side or part thereof situate, lying and being in 2nd Bhoiwada Street outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, which said piece of ground and premises contain by admeasurement 67 feet and 9 inches or thereabouts in length, and 9 feet and 9 inches, or thereabouts in breadth, and which said compartment is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 8, and stands in the Books in the name of Madhowjee Mejhjee and is bounded on the west by the other moiety of the aforesaid messuage, that is to say compartment No. 9, belonging to Amratbai widow of Calliandas Jaitha, on the north by the 2nd Bhoiwada Lane or Street, on the east by the Lane of Canjee Chatoor, and on the south by the Halalkhore passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Mansukhlal Jamshedjee and Hiralal, Solicitors, High Court, at No 91 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,

Bombay, 27th July, 1904.

GREAT AMERICAN CURE.

Send to me for a FREE SAMPLE and

PRESCRIPTION

A Minister, who formerly suffered, will be pleased to send to any sufferer a PRESCRIPTION of a sure, safe, simple and GUARANTEED CURE for NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Energy, Melancholy, Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Gravel and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. It is a guaranteed remedy and is the result of twenty years' research. To prove my words, I will send a

FREE SAMPLE

of the Medicine to any sufferer who sends me a stamped-addressed envelope, and names this paper. It will cost you nothing; so write to-day. Cure is certain. Address: Rev. THOMAS STOUT, The Limes, Kemp Town, Brighton, England.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

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HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

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KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

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SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 19,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,

The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, HALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£63,000,000.)

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager,

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD., LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
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COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ,, 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... ,, 400,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE :

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point.	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE :—Calcutta.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS :

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
,, 12 ,, 5 ,, p. a.
,, 2 years 5½ ,, p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... ,, 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.
,, J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ ,, ,, minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
,, 1 Year	4½ ,,
,, 6 Months	4 ,,
,, 3 ,, ...	3½ ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH :

19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE :

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WAR NEWS.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 25.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £88 5-8 = — 1-8
3 do. Reuten ..... £93 = unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £104 3-4 = do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... 86 = + 3-8

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 26 13-16 = + 1-8
2 months hence ..... 26 11-16 = + 1-8
Spot in New York ..... 58 1-8 = + 1-8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·24 1-2 = + 1-2
Berlin " ..... 20·45 1-2 = + 1-2
New York Demand ..... 4·87 3-4 = + 3-8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills ..... 3 per cent = + 1-8
6 " " ..... 3 1-8 per cent = unchanged
3 " " Fine" Trade Bills' ..... 3 1-4 per cent = + 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 5-8 per cent = unchanged

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 3 1-4 per cent = + 1-2
7 day market loans ..... 3 5-8 per cent = + 7-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £1,50,000.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 11 5-8, J.-J., steady.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-11 1-4 value.

WHEAT—
White Karachi 28 1-4 S.-O., done quieter

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 35 A.-S. sellers } firmer
Brown 31 3-4 A.-S., sellers }

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 37 S.-O. buyers steady.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 3-8.

ARRIVALS—
Steamers Othello and Counsellor.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 3,100,000.

SKIN SALES.

Sheep skin sale opened to-day—Fair demand.
Madras prime qualities 1d higher
Madras medium qualities dull and prices 1d to 1 1-2d lower
Madras common qualities dull and prices 1d to 1 1-2d lower

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester steady. Total sales 8,000. Spot 6·12 — 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 5-16 unchgd. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·88	5·72	5·42
+3	+3	+3
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
5·29	5·26	5·23
+3	+3	+3
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mch.**	**Mch-Apl**
5·22	5·22	5·23
+3	+3	+3

Receipts at U. S. Ports 3,000
Do. last year 200
Exports to Great Britain ..... nil
Do. do Continent ..... nil

In New York—

Spot ..... 10·30 — 10
Futures, month of July ..... 10·27 — 5
Do. do. December ..... 9·61 — 5

In New Orleans—

Spot ..... 10 3-4 — 1-4
Futures, month of Sept. ..... 9·72 — 3
Do. do. Dec. ..... 9·43 + 4
Tone at close ..... steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 25th July, 1904 :—

Cotton ..... 1,139 bales.
Wheat ..... 12,941 cwts.
Linseed ..... 15,785 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard ..... 5,203 "
Gingellyseed ..... 785 "
Poppyseed ..... 3,714 "
Groundnuts ..... 381 "
Castorseed ..... 5,251 "
Rice ..... 2,727 "
Myrabollams ..... 163 "
Cottonseed ..... 4,711 "
Mowrasee ..... 14,339 "
Gram ..... 860 "
Jeowar ..... 4,113 "
Maize ..... nil

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JULY 26.

Exchange—Tone Firm.
Bank T.T. ..... 1s. 4d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s. 4 to 1-4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs 5 do do 170 1-4
Marks 3 do do 138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 136
Shanghai 30 do do 189 1-2
Japan 30 do do 149

Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone quiet.
Cash ..... Rs. 99·
1st Settlement 1st August " 98-15
2nd do 31st do " 98,11
Money Market,—Tone easy.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 22rd April	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 16th June	3 do
Bank of Bengal	do 23rd June	3 do
Bank of Madras	do 6th July	4 do

Wheat and seeds markets closed for a native holiday,

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... dull.
Estimated sales ..... bales 8,000
Imports ..... do 3,000

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·83	5·67	5·40
—5	—5	—2
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
5·20	5·21	5·2
—2	—2	—2
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-April**
5·20	5·20	5·21
—2	—2	—2

COTTON.—Quiet but steady for spot. The Sutta market is about Rs. 2 lower, in consequence of slight rains reported in some of the growing districts.

MESSRS. HADDON AND CO.'S GENERAL PRODUCE LETTER.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Annatto Seed.—Market unchanged, Good bright seed we quote to-day at 4d. per lb. landed terms.

Beeswax.—Very firm. Calcutta bleached (white) fair to good is worth 6 17 6 to 7 3 9, and unbleached (yellow) ordinary to good mixed colours 5 15 0 to 5 5 0 per cwt.

Bristles.—At the recent sales the demand was very small but prices were steady. 109 cases of Calcutta offered, 89 sold. White 5 1-4 to 6 1 4 inches at 11 6 to 12 4, 4 1-4 to 5 1-2 inches at 9 8 to 10 2, 3 1-4 to 4 1-4 inches at 6 4 to 7 3, 2 1-4 inches to 3 1-4 inches at 3 10 to 4 10 1-2, taper short 3 1. Black-washed 5 inches and up at 6 3 to 6 9, 4 inches to 5 1-4 inches 4 7 to 5 7, 3 1-4 inches to 4 1-4 inches at 3 10 1-2 to 4 1, 2 to 3 1-4 inches at 3 1 1-2 to 3 11, under 3 inches sold at 2 6, taper short 1 0 to 1 3, grey 4 1-2 to 5 1-2 inches at 5 6, 3 1-2 to 4 1-4 inches at 4 6, taper short 2 5 1-2 to 3 4 per lb.

Cinchona Bark.—The total shipments at Java during June were 1 273,000 Amsterdam lbs against 1,200 000 Amsterdam lbs last year. The total shipments for the first 6 months are 8 362,000 Amsterdam lbs against 5 702 000 Amsterdam lbs last year. The next sales take place on the 12th of July. We quote East India Ledgeriana original stem 4d. to 7d. renewed stem 6d. to 6 1 2d., crown renewed 2 1-2d. to 7d., original 1 3-4d. to 3d., red original stem 2d. to 4 1-2d. per lb.

Coffee.—With the smaller supplies catalogued there is better competition, prices consequently being more favourable to sellers. We quote East India fine 90 to 115, bold to good 82 to 89, medium to good medium 50 to 60, smalls 35 to 45 per cwt.

Copra.—The market is very firm. There are no sellers of Malabar. We quote nominally £18 10 c. i. f. per ton.

Ginger.—The sales this week contained a fair supply of 703 bags, 72 bales and 205 cases of Malabar Ginger. Only 465 packages sold at cheaper rates, including Cut Unassorted native at 32 to 33, small ditto at 25 6, Cuttent rough Fourths D at 16 6 Cuttings 16 per cwt.

Hides.—Ox and Cow. The market is extremely quiet. East India hides are not in supply. We quote Bengal Ox and Cow in original bales c. i. f. Dacca slaughtered 3 to 8 lbs at 9 3 4d to 13d, mixed 6 to 10 lbs 7 3-4 to 10 3 4 rejections 6 1-2 to 12 lbs 6 3-4 to 8 3-4d, Myapore slaughtered 5 to 8 lbs 9 3-4 to 12d, dead ditto 8 1-2 to 9 3-4d, Calcutta arsenic slaughtered 4 to 8 lbs 10 1-2 to 15 1-2, dead 5 to 8 lbs 9 1-2 to 11 1-2, rejections 4 to 8 lbs 8 1-2 to 9 3-4, Bombay slaughtered, assorted 5 to 12 lbs 7 1-2 to 9d, dead light 5 to 7 lbs 6d to 6 1-2, heavy and extra heavy 6d to 6 1-2d, 3rds 7 to 10 lbs at 5 1 to 5 1-4d. Karachi light assorted 7 to 7 1-2 at 6 1-2d to 7d, heavy and extra heavy at 6 3-4 to 7 1 4, seconds 5 1-2 to 6d, calf skins 12d to 20d per lb. Rangoon dry averaging 6 to 9 lbs 9 1-2 to 10 1 4, 13 to 16 lbs 7 1-2 to 8d, seconds 7d to 7 1-2d per lb.

Indigo.—The market is very flat indeed. The business transacted is confined to a few chests for immediate requirements. The next sales take place on the 11th inst. Buyers consequently are waiting until then. We quote Bengal shipping middling to good violet 3 4 to 3 8, consuming middling to good 2 10 to 3 2, ordinary to middling 2 6 to 2 9, Oudes middling to fine 1 10 to 2 4, middling to good Kurpah 1 8 to 2, low to ordinary 1 2 to 1 6, middling to good Madras 1 5 to 1 10 per lb

Indian Rubber.—The market for Para is steady. We quote fine hard on the spot at 4 9 1-4. The trade in medium descriptions has been very quiet we quote to-day Assam good to fine 2 3 to 4 1, common to foul and mixed 1 3 to 2, Rangoon fair to good clean 2 to 3 6 1 2, Ceylon to good fine biscuits 4 10 to 5 1 per lb, Scrap 3-7 to 4 per lb.

Jute.—Continues quiet but there is little alteration to note. Buyers are not keenly following the high range of prices, consequently business is retarted. Native first marks August steamer are held for £14 and September £13 10 c. i. f.

Kapoc.—More business has been done this week, fair to good machine cleaned Calcutta changing hands at 4d to 4 3-4d per lb.

Lemon Grass Oil.—Market steady but quiet. Good flavour and colour we quote at 7 1-2 per ounce.

Osprey Feathers.—Next sales will take place on the 29th of July. We quote short selected 84 to 100 per oz. part selected 52 to 90, long and medium 22 to 45 6, red 1 11 to 3 per ounce.

Pepper.—Privately the market continues very dull. Black—At auctions the small supply offered met with a quiet market, 230 bags of Singapore offered, 63 bags sold, bold heavy at 5 1-2d and light shelly at 4d, 88 packages of Tellicherry good heavy bold were bought in at 5 1-4d, and 100 bags of Alleppy good heavy at 5 1-2d. White.—The small offering met a slow demand. 40 bags of Singapore were bought in, fine in cases at 10 1-2 and fine in bags at 9 1-2, 26 bags "Gapis mark" offered, 25 sold, fine bold at 9 1-2d and good small at 8 1-2d. 12 cases of Tellicherry offered and sold—fine bold at 11 3-4d to 1 0-3-4 and good small at 8 1-2d. 20 bags rather darkish sold at 7 3-4d.

Seed.—Cotton seed-market quiet. We quote spot at 5 2 6, July 5 2 6 to 5 3 9, August 5 3 9. Bombay parcels July August sold at 4 6 3 C. I. F. London.

Linseed—The market has been less active. The price is about 3d down Calcutta spot 32 9, June-July 32 9 July-August 33, Continent Calcutta June July 33, July-August 33 to 33 3, Bombay, June-July 34, July-August 34 6, August-September 34 6.

Rape Seed.—Very firm. Brown Calcutta July-August 30 3 O-T Hamburg, August-September 30 6 O-T, 31 3 N-T, Brown Cawnpore August-September 31 3 O-T, 31 9 N-T, yellow Cawnpore August-September buyers 33 9 yellow Guzerat August-September nominal 34, Ferozepore August-September 31 O-T 34 6 N-T.

Poppy Seed.—Firm Bombay Calcutta, July August 33 6, August-September 33 6.

Senna—Market firm. We quote good to fine bold green 5d to 7d, fair greenish 3d to 4d, common dark and small 2d to 2 3-4 per lb.

Shellac.—The market here is very quiet and little business of importance has been done on the spot. Futures are quiet but barely steady. The sales include T.N. October delivery at 200 6 November at 198, and December at 196. August quoted 204 spot, fair genuine T N. Orange 210 with commoner qualities at 202 to 207 6 per cwt.

Tea.—The last sales of Indian comprised 1998 pkgs. Of these 880 packages were of new seasons growth principally from Darjeeling with a few from Assam. The quality of the former was mostly unattractive of medium descriptions. A few with a little flavour sold very well considering the quality. New Assam were easier, the market not being ready, consequently there was little difference between the fair and indifferent. The quotation for common old tea remains at about 6d. per lb.

Wheat—The tone of the market is better. Indian exceptionally being 6d to 9d dearer. Choice white Karachi cargo August-September 27 7 1-2 July-August 27 9 to 28, No. 2 Club Calcutta afloat 27 6, June-July 27 9, July-August 28 3 to 28 6. A fair business has been done at the advance.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 25

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indians	dull
Good Bhowangger	.....
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	×· 5-8
3 per cent Rentes	93
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	86 5-8
Bar Silver	26 13 16

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

Programme for to-day (Wednesday,) at 5 p.m.

1. Tent-pegging (Horses).
2. Tent-pegging (Ponies).
3. Goal Post Competition—Ladies to gallop under goal post, throw ball over and catch on far side.
4. Bending Race.
5. Putting Stakes—Gentleman carrying putter to ride given course to lady, dismount, hand putter to lady, who will hole two golf balls on putting green and return putter to gentleman; latter to return over course. Shortest time wins. Back-handed putting disqualifies. Gentlemen to provide their own putters.
6. Pony Scurry Handicap (for all Ponies 14-1 and under).
7. Horse Scurry Handicap.

Entries for the Fourries should, if possible, reach the undersigned by 10 a. m. Wednesday, and should state class of horse, and name and approximate riding weight (all in) of rider.

N.B.—"Horse" events are open to animals over 14-1 only; "Pony" events to those 14 1 and under.

W. E. CRUM,
F. R. HILL.
Joint Hon. Secretaries

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE,

Bombay, July 27.

1 There will be Drill for Recruits at the Town Hall on Thursday evening next the 28th instant at 5-30 p.m.

2 Trained members are reminded that there will be Semophore Signalling at the Town Hall on Thursday evening next from 5-30 p.m.

3 There will be shooting at the Colaba Range for the monthly Challenge Cup and Practice on Saturday afternoon next the 30th instant from 4 p.m.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, July 27,

1 There will be a Lecture by the Adjutant at the B. V. A. Club, Apollo Bunder, to-morrow at 6-30 p.m.

2 Leave of absence from the 23rd July to the 15th October 1904 has been granted to Capt J J Marsland.

3 During the absence of Capt Marsland Capt J W Hawes will Command No 2 Company.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 27th July.

1 Extract from the "Gazette of India," Military Department dated Simla 8th July 1904, is published for information :—No 659—Bombay Volunteer Rifles—John LaPraik and Percy Willett Crosswell, Gentlemen, to be Second Lieutenants, to complete the establishment.

By Order,
A. R. SHARP, Captain,
Acting Adjutant. B. V. R.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 16th July 1904.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills.

1. Amount to be remitted during 1904-05 ..... £ 16,500,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1904 to 16th July 1904 ..... £ 5,433,143
3. Balance to be remitted from 17th July 1904 to 31st March 1905 ..... £11,066,857

THE experiments which are being made in many parts of the world with oil fuel are fast getting beyond the tentative stage; but one consideration of paramount importance does not seem to have attracted attention in connection with this matter. The question to be considered is: "When engineers have demonstrated that oil fuel is far superior to coal, will there be any adequate supply?" The general feeling is no doubt that oil is abundant, and so it is for all present needs; but considered as a world-fuel it is scarce. Without going too nicely into the calculation, the total heating power of the oil supply of the whole world may be taken, compared with the heating power of the coal supply, as one to thirty. That is to say that, where one heating apparatus at present in existence might use oil fuel, 29 must still continue to use coal. Unless, therefore, it is possible to anticipate an enormous increase in oil supply, it would be folly to construct machinery upon any large scale which should be dependent upon this class of fuel, because the price would soon be absolutely prohibitive.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BUNSHAW—July 26, at Dhondi's Bungalow, Dadar, Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw, died last evening. Funeral this (Wednesday) morning at 7-30 a.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRAVEN—July 5, at Calcutta, the wife of J A Craven, of a son.

MACJOHN—July 21, at 23 Camac Street, the wife of J MacJohn, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water, 11-40m., 11-28a. Low water, 4-38m., 5-32a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.
Football, Cooperage.

MAHARAJA OF SIROI.—His Highness Maharaja Kesar Singji of Siroi left Bombay last night for his native place with his followers.

ACCIDENT ON A STEAMER.—About fifty coolies proceeded to the s.s. Umpta on Monday in a machwa to work. When the machwa came near the steamer it made fast to the bottom of the gangway and about fifteen of the men got on it and began to run up into the ship. This caused the muchwa to heel outwards straining the hinges of the gangway, so that the latter gave way and the men on it fell into the water. All of them were saved.

ACCIDENTALLY BURNT.—Gulab, a woman aged 32 years, residing with her husband in the compound of the Jewish, Synagogue, Parel, poured some kerosine oil in the fire place to light a fire on Monday. The oil soon caught fire which spread and set fire to the woman's clothes. She was burnt all over her body and she cried out to her husband for help. The husband came and extinguished the fire and took her to the J. J. Hospital where she was detained for treatment.

FELL FROM A TREE.—Mahomed Saleh Shaik Ebrahim, a Mahomedan aged 40 years, residing in the P. and O. Company's Docks, Mazagaon, while cutting some branches from a tree in the compound of Mr. Mullins in Church Street, Mazagaon, on Monday evening, accidentally fell to the ground from a height of about 25 feet, the branch on which he was standing giving way. He suffered fracture of the 5th, 6th, and 7th ribs on the right side and dislocation of the right shoulder, and was detained at the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day at 5.30 p. m. Business:—Consideration of a circular dated 11th July 1904 from the Secretary to the Committee appointed to make inquiries as to the necessity and the nature and scope of a Public Museum and Library for the Bombay Presidency, inquiring in what manner the Society will be able to co-operate with the scheme. Paper to be read: "A few Dreams and their Interpretations among the Natives of Bombay," by Khan Bahadur Bomanjee Byramjee Patell,

DEATH OF A BANK OFFICIAL.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Shambhunath Panjtarang, which took place on Monday last at his house in Girgaum. He was a head-clerk in National Bank of India, Limited, and was held in high esteem by all the officers of the Bank. He had been suffering from general debility for the last two months. On hearing the news of his death, the manager of the Bank closed business early in order to allow his staff to attend the funeral. The deceased was 67 years old, and leaves behind him a widow two sons, a daughter and a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his loss.

A FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Sunday morning, while a rubber-tyred carriage belonging to Borah Jafarji Adamji was being driven along Parel Road, Bombay, one of the tyres coming off and flapping against the carriage with violence frightened the horse which bolted and got beyond control of the coachman, Govind Rama, down Parel Road Soparibag Road, Dadar Road and Vincent Road the horse scampered, but the coachman ultimately succeeded in turning the animal into a field, where the wheels getting fixed in the soft soil, rendered sticky by rain, the horse was brought to a standstill. Jafarji was in the vehicle at the time, and putting his head out of the carriage window, he shouted out to the people to keep off the road for fear of an accident, but unfortunately at the junction of the Soparibag and the Curry Road, one Husen Vali, aged 50, was accidentally knocked down and run over. He was taken to the Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Hospital, where he died in the night. At an inquest held by the Coroner relative to the cause of his death, a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DEATH UNDER PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Sorabjee Rustomji Bunshaw, which took place yesterday afternoon under peculiar circumstances. He was present at an adjourned meeting of the Parsee Committee held in the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution, and after making a suggestion, was seated in his chair, when a cry was raised that Mr. Bunshaw had become unconscious or was in a swoon. An attempt was made to rouse him, but life was found to be extinct. The meeting was adjourned, and his body was removed to his bungalow at Dadur Mr. Bunshaw was for many years employed in the "Times of India" office under the late Mr. Knight and Mr. Mull; and latterly was assistant manager under Mr. F. M. Coleman. During the absence of Mr. Coleman from Bombay Mr. Bunshaw was appointed acting manager. He was one of the proprietors of the "Indian Banner," an English weekly, published in Bombay in 1850-51. He was a director and liquidator of some of the local joint stock companies, and was held in great esteem in his community as one of the honorary secretaries of the new Anjuman fire-temple.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Inspector A. P. Bhownaggree of the Abkari Department prosecuted Kallidas Pitamber, a Hindu, of Nuggiss and Purbhoodas Kooshal, charging No 1 with selling cocaine worth Rs. 200 without a license from the Collector of Abkari and No. 2 with aiding and abetting No. 1 in the commission of the offence. Mr. Spencer, pleader, appeared for the accused and admitted the charge. The evidence showed that about half-past 8 o'clock on Monday night, the first accused sold fifteen bottles of cocaine for Rs. 200 to a customer who had been sent for the purpose by the Abkari officer with currency notes marked and initialled by him. The second accused who was an assistant in a druggist shop, introduced the customer to the first accused and received Rs. 2 for his brokerage. After the drug had been sold to the customer, the Abkari officer, assisted by the police searched the room of the first accused at Satar Chawl and found therein five more bottles of cocaine of the value of Rs. 300. The marked money was also recovered from the accused. The Magistrate sentenced No. 1 to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or in default to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment and No. 2 Rs. 100 or one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

BUDMASHES AT BANDORA.—A correspondent writes:—The town of Bandora has been greatly relieved from the pest of budmashes and burglars and this is due to the Chief Constable, Mr. Rajaram Balloba, who was recently transferred from Dhulia to Bandora by Sir Edmund Cox Bart., Superintendent of Police, Thana. The burglars, who were professional Kathiawari beggars, and who were residing in Bombay, committed from time to time burglaries in Bandora and Salsette, and no trace could be found of their whereabouts. Mr. Rajaram persevered in his search, and ultimately brought the noted ones to book, on Monday night another Kathiawari chief, living in Bombay, was placed by him for committing thefts in Salsette before Mr. F. G. Turner, Assistant Collector, Pali Hill, Bandora, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The people of Bandora and Salsette are very thankful to Sir E. Cox for transferring Mr. Rajaram to Bandora. From the day he took over the duties of the Chief Constableship, he has effected many arrests and this has ruffled the minds of the disreputables and set their plans at naught. In fact through his indefatigable exertions and vigilance some gangs of gamblers have been dispersed, and even budmashes who were harassing people in places where no help could be had, have been severely dealt with.

ROBBERY IN A HOTEL.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Jones charged Rabon Manuswami, a young Madrasi, with stealing currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 165, belonging to Mr. V. Dobravich, a turf assistant, residing in the Frere Temperance Hotel. The evidence showed that the complainant lived in No. 1 room of the hotel, while the accused was a servant belonging to another gentleman residing in the same hotel. About half-past seven o'clock on Saturday evening the complainant counted his money which consisted of currency notes of the value of Rs. 225 and placed it in his leather pocket book which contained in addition to the money two cheques, one for Rs. 42 and the other for Rs. 10. He placed the pocket book in one of the drawers of his dressing table and having locked the room, went to dinner. When he returned about an hour after, he found the door of the next room, which was unoccupied open. On entering his room he noticed the drawer of the table half open. This aroused his suspicions. He opened the pocket book and found in it one note for Rs. 100, one for Rs. 10 and the cheque for Rs. 10 the rest of the money having disappeared. He reported the matter to the proprietor of the hotel. The next morning the cheque and a passbook were found lying on the table. The police were then informed. Inspector Jones arrested the accused and recovered Rs. 61 in cash and a quantity of new clothing which the accused had purchased out of the stolen money. It was stated that the accused had entered the complainant's room by scaling the wooden partition which divided it from the adjoining room. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the Trust, Esplanade Road, Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding. There were present: Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, the Secretary.

THE KENNEDY SEAFACE HUTS.

The Chairman read a communication to the Trust from the Municipality in connection with the condition of the huts on the Kennedy Sea Face. After some discussion the Trustees resolved to sanction an expenditure of Rs. 1,300 for the sanitary improvement of these huts.

ENGINEER'S WORK AND HIS ESTABLISHMENT.

The Trustees resumed consideration of Memorandum by the Chairman circulating, for their information with reference to their resolution dated the 7th June 1904, a letter from the Engineer of the same date stating that he had little hope of being able to deal with Scheme VI and the portion of Scheme V, west of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, until his establishment was strengthened. The Engineer in another letter asked for the Board's sanction to the employment of (1) one Deputy Engineer, (2) one extra Assistant Engineer, and (3) three additional clerks.

On this question minutes were made by the Trustees and one of them, that of Mr. D. E. Wacha, stated that the matter required appointment of a Committee for the consideration of the question.

Dr. Viegas addressed the meeting at some length on this point. He strongly favoured the appointment of a committee to inquire into the matter. He said they should first know if the Engineer's staff was efficient or otherwise. He suggested that some of the work at present done by the Engineer's department properly belonged to that of the Land Manager; and therefore, he said, the latter department should be asked to relieve the Engineer's department of that burden. As it was it looked as if they had sat down to make provision for the Deputy Engineer. He moved that the matter be referred to the Finance and Establishment Committee for consideration and report.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim was in favour of the matter going to the Establishment Committee, who, he said, would go into details and ascertain whether the proposal put forward by the Chairman was such as should be adopted. The public as well as Government were anxious to see the work in the north of the city taken up by the Improvement Trust at once so as to afford relief to overcrowding.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said that that particular work should be taken in hand at once and the Engineer's department should not sit down like that on the ground that they ought to be strengthened before the work could be proceeded with.

Mr. Anderson said it was not possible to carry on work with the present staff.

Mr. Cuffe also was of the same opinion and said the staff required to be strengthened. He, however, suggested that Dr. Viegas' proposition be amended as follows:—that the matter be referred to the Finance and Establishment Committee for an early report, and that the Engineer be informed that the question of increasing his establishment was under consideration; but the Board were most anxious for the submission of the scheme dealing with the area between Dadar and Mahunga to the west of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, which should be forwarded even at the sacrifice of urgent work.

Dr. Viegas accepted the amended proposition which being put to the vote was carried.

The Board then adjourned.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

CHESHIRES "B" vs. ROVERS.

THE "B" team of the Cheshire Regiment met the Bombay Rovers in the Harwood League on the Cooperage ground last evening. There was a large gathering of spectators. From the kick off, the Cheshires started well and carried on operations in the Rovers' territory. Shortly after the start, they forced a corner, but were unable to score. The Rovers soon gathered up and drove the Military to defend their goal. A fault on the part of the Rovers gave the Cheshires a chance and a sharp struggle ensued near the former's goal, ending in a fruitless corner. Play thereafter became even and both goals were attacked at short intervals. One more chance offered itself to the Cheshires and they availed themselves of it. The Civil back missed his kick and the Military right forward shot and scored. A few minutes later, the same fate befell the Military team, but with the difference that at the critical moment their custodian succeeded in clearing the ball. After this for the rest of the game till half time was called, the chances of the game remained equally balanced, the ball being driven from end to end of the field. On changing ends, matters presented much the same aspect. Towards the close, a fault on the part of the Rovers gave the Cheshires one more chance to score and they took it; but immediately after that, the Rovers were down upon them with overwhelming force and succeeded in scoring. Scores:—

Cheshires ..... 2 goals
Rovers ..... 1 goal.

MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 21st inst., you publish the discussion held at the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee of the 20th idem regarding the appointment of an outsider over a clerk already in the service of the Municipality. As supersessions seem to be frequent, wherever the heads of departments are natives, I may be allowed to remind natives of the unwisdom of their policy. If natives wish to hold posts of responsibility and trust, they may try to be just and fair even to their subordinates, that Government might not object to higher appointments being given to natives on the plea that they are very clannish and have no moral conscience and that, whenever in power, they do wrong to the poor.

I am a native of India and as such desire the progress of the Native Communities, but the exhibition of caste partiality, which is selfishness, fills me with grief. We natives should be just and fair to one and another and when we have given ample proofs of fairness and equity our prayers for higher appointments will be heard the more readily by our rulers.

The discussion above referred to does not speak well for the independence of our City Fathers. No service can be effective if the men who serve are in fear of being left in the cold and their claims overlooked under some pretext or other. You must not suppose that I write to you because I am a Hindu, but because I disapprove of a policy not commended by

JUSTICE.

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SUIT AGAINST A MILITARY OFFICER.

A JOINT BOND EXECUTED.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, heard at the High Court yesterday, a case in which Roopchand, Kerring and others sued Captain W. J. Lambert, of the 6th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, to recover Rs. 2,000 being the amount advanced by them to the defendant and Rs. 503 for interest. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. N. M. Cama, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. M. R. Patel, appeared for the defendant.

The case for the plaintiff was stated to be that, on the 19th September 1901, they advanced to Lieutenant Haliday and Captain Lambert a sum of Rs. 2,000. A bond was executed by the two officers at Poona, the terms being that the loan was to be repaid in twenty months by monthly instalments of Rs. 100 each. The interest was fixed at 2½ per cent. per mensem, and it was arranged that Rs. 1,000 be paid in cash, and Rs. 1,000 be deducted for the interest due for the twenty months. It was further arranged that Lieut. Haliday should give the plaintiffs twenty cheques of Rs. 100 each drawn on William Watson and Company. These arrangements were agreed to by the parties. On the 15th May 1903, the plaintiffs presented one of these cheques to Wiliam Watson and Co., but it was dishonoured. They also found that Lieutenant Haliday had left India and become bankrupt. The plaintiffs now claimed the amount from Captain Lambert.

Mr. Jardine raised several issues for the defendant which would tend to show that his client was absolved from all liability by the conduct of the plaintiffs.

Mr. Kirkpatrick expressed surprise at the other party raising so many issues. Defendant had not filed his written statement, nor had he given plaintiffs any chance of meeting his case in any other way. Counsel therefore suggested that the suit might be transferred to the list of long causes.

Mr. Jardine submitted that no written statement was necessary in a short cause like this.

His lordship decided after some discussion that evidence might at first be led as regarded the first three issues.

Hazarimal Amerchand, a partner in the firm of Kerring Amerchand and Co. shroffs, was examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick. The bond in the case was executed on the 19th September, 1901 at the Poona Hotel. He advanced Rs. 2,000 to Lieut. Haliday and Captain Lambert after deducting interest at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent per mensem for the 20 months which was the period agreed upon for the repayment of the loan. In was to be repaid by 20 cheques of Rs. 100 each drawn by Lieut Haliday in favour of the plaintiffs. Witness sent a notice to Captain Lambert, demanding payment, but received no reply.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine, witness said the actual amount paid to Lieut. Haliday and Captain Lambert was Rs. 1,000 only, a like amount being deducted for interest. According to his calculation, the amount of interest was not Rs. 500, but Rs. 1,000.

His lordship remarked that the calculation was fallacious, but he knew it was a common practice at Poona to count the interest in that way. Witness apparently counted interest on the Rs. 2,000, which was a fictitious sum.

Witness, continuing, swore that he advanced Rs. 1,000 in cash. This was the first time that he ever saw defendant. He saw him again about two months ago when he came to his shop.

Mr. Jardine: Was not defendant merely a surety in the transaction?

Witness: I paid the money with my own hand to both the sahebs.

The question was repeated several times, but witness persisted in not answering it either way. He then said he did not treat Captain Lambert as surety, but as one of the sahebs to whom he had advanced the money. He handed the money to Lieut. Haliday. Captain Lambert was sitting there. The bond was executed on the 19th September, but the money was not paid on that day, as the cheques were not ready then. They were ready on the 24th September, when the cheques as well as the bond were handed to witness by Lieut. Haliday. Witness then made over the money to him. Captain Lambert was present at the time.

Being shown some press copies of the letters written by the firm to defendant, witness said Captain Lambert was described as surety in these documents without his knowledge, and that it was a mistake to say so. Referring to his first interview with the officers

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1904.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

THE action of the Volunteer fleet is responsible for the outburst of popular indignation at Home. When the people came to realise that the Smolensk and Petersburg had passed through the Dardanelles under mercantile flags, and having hoisted others, became nothing more or less than privateers the feeling intensified. It might have abated had the P. and O. steamer Malacca been promptly released. Instead, however, the fire has received fresh fuel by the cavalier fashion in which the Vladivostock squadron has treated the Knight Commander, a steamer well-known in these waters. Ten minutes' time was allowed the crew to leave her and she was then blown up. The contention that this procedure constituted an act of war is not wholly incorrect. Strictly speaking the vessel ought to have been carried to a Prize-Court. But iron-work,—bridge-work in this case—has been declared contraband of war and was liable to seizure. The question as to the rights of the seizure of the German steamer Arabia, with a cargo of flour, is not so clear, for, we doubt, if the supply of food stuff by a neutral ship can be legitimately stopped. Great Britain prevented the seizure of victuals for France during the War of 1870 and the objection holds equally good to-day. In the cases of the Knight Commander and the Ardova, the United States will be entitled to a hearing. All the same, we doubt if the Government of that country will express itself less diplomatically than Mr. Balfour did in the House of Commons. He had hoped that the causes of complaint would cease—"signs portend to a favourable issue" he said, 'and it was inexpedient to say more." Unfortunately the Press at Home has committed itself to a wholly uncompromising course. It sticks to it, for the Press in England, unlike some of our near neighbours, cannot turn a complete somersault and swear it has maintained a rigid attitude. It cannot say one day that the action of the Volunteer cruisers was perfectly justifiable and the next morning that our ships have been improperly detained. It would lose respect if it did. Instead it leads the people with it and the outcry now raised against the supposed failure of the British Government to rise to the occasion is the result of somewhat frenzied writing. There has not yet been time to communicate with the Red Sea pirates or with the Vladivostock squadron, so it is premature to call for further measures. The nation is indignant and rightly so, but it must bear itself in patience, taking the unction to its soul that Russian methods are as little likely to prove successful as Russian tactics, and that another defeat has befallen a Russian Army thirty thousand strong on the heights of Tashi-chiao.

THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER OF CHINA.

AT a moment when the eyes of all the world are turned towards that portion of the globe where the great fight is taking place between the Japanese and Russian civilisations, an anonymous contributor, who signs himself "Peking" thinks it may edify us, if we focus our attention upon the interesting personality of the sovereign on whose territory that epoch-making struggle is taking place. Accordingly he has furnished us with the means of doing so in the "National Review." The life and character of the really terrible old lady have often been sketched before, but for at least a couple of years we have not heard much of her, except in those delightfully light snap-shots with which Mrs. Archibald Little occasionally favours us, "Peking" narrates the manner in which the Empress-Dowager accumulated power after the death of the Emperor, and then tells us of the demise of her son whose widow followed him to the grave almost immediately. He seems inclined to credit the story that in order not to survive him, she committed suicide by swallowing her gold coat-buttons, a regal, if an unscientific, method of self-destruction, though he does not conceal from us the fact that others hint darkly at a still more tragic end assisted by her enemies in high places. There are stories of a deep dark well, but that well will never be explored. Yet the death of her son was a serious blow to the prestige of the Empress-Dowager and might have crushed a weaker woman, for it undoubtedly deprived her of even a shadow of right to the position she occupied. But, as our contributor puts it, Tzu-Hsi never was one to recoil before the difficulties of a situation. Having tasted the sweets of power, she was determined to continue the exercise of it, right or no right. The coup d'etat of 1875 was the result. The son of Prince Ch'un and her own sister was proclaimed Emperor, though then but an infant, and thus by a masterly stroke the Empress-mother aggrandised her own family and made a friend and partisan of a younger brother-in-law, in the place of Prince Kung, her original confederate, "who had by this time ceased to be a willing tool in her hands and had therefore come to be hated by her." His downfall and the incapacity of Prince Ch'un led to her choice of Li-Hung-Chang as Grand Secretary and the present Foreign Minister, who was associated with him as a principal officer of State.

The summary manner in which she amended the laws of succession and satisfied religious requirements could only have been possible in China. And in that country only could it be possible to set aside the claims of next-of-kin by dealing with the dead as though they were still above the soil, giving posthumous honours which destroyed the rights of their survivors and successors. When Kwang-Hsu came of age, it will be remembered, the Empress-Dowager nominally stepped into the back-ground for a while, but six years ago, "alarmed at his progressive tendencies she forced him back into his former dependent position, compelling him to ask her publicly to do so in an edict nominally written with his own pen." It was an unfortunate day for China. Had the Emperor's plans been carried out and the reforms he desired to effect been come to pass, China would not still have have in the pitiable condition in which we find her. The events of the past few years would never have occurred and it is exceedingly doubtful if the war which is now costing Japan so dearly would ever have broken out. China would have been able to do her own work and have checked Russian aggression by means of her own trained troops. The baneful influence of a usurping monarch in any other country in the world would have been brought to an abrupt conclusion almost as soon as it began to make itself felt. "Peking" does not find any redeeming feature in her character. Her extraordinary force of will and her love of power made her an opportunist. Extremely unscrupulous in attaining her ends and innately cruel, nothing comes amiss to her which can further her ambitions. She stops at nothing and is afraid of no one. "Peking" is more outspoken than most contemporary historians. He tells us with regard to the troubles of 1900 that recognising the presence of foreigners in China as an element of danger to herself, she determined to be rid of them. "Whether the Boxer movement was actually originated by her to that end, or whether, detecting in it the seeds of a revolution against herself and her dynasty, she cleverly contrived to turn its anger against the foreigner, will never be known. All that seems certain is that she ended by deliberately encouraging the dastardly attack made by them in defiance of all civilised nations upon envoys accredited to the Chinese Court by friendly Powers."

"Peking's" estimate of the heart and character of the lady is fairly accurate. It is, as he says, that when she found the foreigner could not be exterminated, she sent presents to the people she sought to destroy. Although she had to flee when the allies entered the capital, she returned with her position apparently unchanged owing to the simple fact that the Foreign Ministers could not agree as to what was the best thing to do with her, should she be deposed. She remains in power, but while she does, no progress is possible for China. Reformers have been systematically crushed by her. In the action of the Emperor when he sought to introduce changes into the system of Government, to check bribery and corruption and to promote instruction, the Dowager saw in it nothing but a threat to her own power. The reformers were sacrificed and the Emperor virtually deposed, and so late as last August one of the reformers was clubbed to death. But it would appear as though her Majesty had misgivings as to the wisdom of opposing reform. When at the close of last year on the completion of a decade, a new honorific title—and an additional £45,000 per annum—were offered to her, she turned her eyes in the direction of the south—distracted by internal rebellion consequent upon famine and misgovernment, whilst the north was in a state of ferment produced by Russian action in Manchuria. She refused both title and its accompaniment. "At present," said she, "the country is passing through a great crisis and peace has not yet been entirely restored in the provinces. The pacification of Kwangsi is still uncompleted and every province has great difficulty in providing the funds necessary for the administration. My people are in great distress and I, labouring night and day in the interior of the palace, have no heart for festivities, but am grieved to the heart at my people's sufferings." She concluded with an apparently pious desire that "our Government may be administered with integrity and justice and ever advance in progress and that the people may enjoy the blessings of peace." The Dowager Empress knew that it was not safe to accept the offer. "Peking" diagnoses the situation correctly. She feels the necessity of throwing dust in men's eyes and hopes by the glamour of this self-denying ordinance to cast a veil over the past and recover in a measure the popularity lost by her late anti-foreign and anti-reform policy.

THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

THE history of the Ahmedabad Drainage Scheme has been somewhat chequered, and now that the Municipality has decided to apply for sanction for a loan of three lakhs to complete a portion of the scheme, a section of the inhabitants are doing their best to oppose it. The decision to extend the drainage system has not been reached without much Municipal discussion and we believe the condition of Municipal affairs a couple of years ago led the late Commissioner, Mr. Lely, to remind the members of the local Authority of the consequences of a failure to perform their duty. In common with the rest of the Municipalities throughout the Presidency, the finances of Ahmedabad have suffered in recent years, and it is on this ground coupled with that of the existing Municipal debt that the opposition to the new loan is raised. It is pointed out that a loan of eight lakhs has been already raised on account of the drainage scheme and the total Municipal debt stands at over eighteen lakhs. The existing annual income of the Municipality is under four and three quarter lakhs, and those who oppose the new loan point out in a petition to Government that the conservancy of the town has suffered because of the appropriation of the funds set apart for it to meet the interest and sinking fund of the existing loans. There is everything to be gained by the Municipality being asked to show how they propose to meet the charges for the repayment and interest of the proposed new loan so that other departments may not suffer; but, on the other hand, the ratepayers cannot shirk their responsibilities. The extension of the drainage scheme is a necessity. Ahmedabad is notoriously unhealthy and has a terribly high death rate for a city of its size. The ratepayers cannot expect to improve the sanitary state of their city without paying for it, and the Municipality cannot hope to adjust their finances by neglecting work which is absolutely necessary. The petitioners request Government to make a thorough investigation of the financial position of the Municipality and that, unless an increase in the ordinary income sufficient to pay the annual charge on the loans can be shown, sanction be not given to the proposed new loan. Moreover, the petitioners ask that the Municipality be ordered to see that the conservancy or health of the town does not suffer in consequence of the enhanced expenditure in other departments. The petition indicates an admirable public spirit on the part of Messrs Nagindas P. Shangvi, Bapuji Jagannath and the other signatories, and they are no doubt conscious that the inevitable result of any further loan must be an increase of rates to meet it. Apparently the framers of the Municipal budget would prefer another sort of expedient.

THE new premises of Messrs. William Watson and Co. have been sold for Rs. 3,50,000. The purchaser is understood to be Mr. Hajee Saboo Sidick, a well-known Bombay merchant.

DURING the last cold weather a section of the Native Press was considerably exercised, says the "Indian Daily News" over the visit of Captain H. Wood, R. E., of the Indian Survey Department, to Nepal, and many imaginary pictures were drawn as to the object of the trip. An interesting narrative of his journey is about to be published, when it will be seen that the object of his visit was no other than geographical research, and to solve an outstanding problem regarding the identification of the Himalayan peaks. During the last half century the identification of the Himalayan peaks has formed the subject of controversy among the explorers and geographers, and experts like Schlagintweit and Douglas Freshfield have contributed to the discussion. Much difference of opinion has hitherto existed as to whether Everest and Gaurishankar is one and the same peak, and it is for the solution of this question that Captain Wood went to Nepal last autumn, and, with the help of the Nepal Durbar, took extensive observations from several centres and also consulted native tradition on the subject. His conclusion will propably show that Everest and Gaurishankar are two separate peaks, situated at a distance of over thirty miles from each other which fact should finally close this long disputed question.

THE Council of the University of Birmingham is inviting applications for a Chair of Electrical Engineering. The stipend offered is £1,000 a year, but it is expressly stated that the professor will be at liberty to undertake a certain amount of consulting work. "It is hoped ultimately to establish a faculty dealing with applied science, and, outside teaching duties, there will be ample scope for powers of organisation and administration in helping to co-ordinate the work of such a faculty." It may, perhaps, be supposed that Birmingham has rapidly absorbed some of the lessons of the recent Mosely Commission.

THE two Boer prisoners-of-war at Hambantota are the only two irreconcilables in Ceylon now. In a letter written to a Colombo resident they say that they are determined to remain so to the end, says the "Ceylon Observer," and vow that they will never take the oath of allegiance, preferring rather to die here than go back to their fatherland. They described their condition as miserable and bitterly complain of the climate and say that their end is not far off. The men who received an allowance every month (to indulge in any luxuries) from a fund which was started for them in Holland, are now to receive no more, as we learn that the money has now come to an end and the last instalment was paid them this month.

THE political situation in Queensland is one of the most curious in Australia. The Morgan Labour Coalition Ministry, defeated by 36 to 25 in a House of 72, sought a dissolution. That having been refused Mr. Morgan did not advise that any one else be sent for, but the Governor himself sent for the late Premier, Mr. Philp; and Mr. Philp, while declining the leadership, is arranging for a member of his party to take up the responsibility. As the Morgan Ministry claims to have a solid party of 36 the prospects before any new Ministry do not appear bright. In the end a dissolution seems inevitable, and when that comes there seems every reason to believe that Labour will go "on its own" for the Ministerial benches, preferring a straight out exercise of power to any division. And with such an issue no exception can be taken, says the "Sydney Mail."

A MOMBASA telegram, through Reuter, says:—The Mombasa Club on July 6, gave a farewell dinner in honour of Sir Charles Eliot. Replying to the toast of his health, which was drunk with enthusiasm, Sir Charles Eliot said he regretted his resignation. It was with great grief that he left the country, but his position was untenable on account of Lord Lansdowne's instructions. After outlining the history and the terms of the concession granted to the East Africa Syndicate, he went on to say that Lord Lansdowne objected to others getting land in the vicinity of the syndicate's property, on account of native rights, though small grants on stringent terms were made, while the syndicate at the same time got land on easy terms. He was astonished at such a policy. He anticipated a great future for the country and urged the establishment of some form of local council to enable matters of urgency to be settled on the spot, and thus obviate the delay caused by referring them to the home authorities.

THE Federal political situation is still one of remarkable interest, says the Melbourne "Age." Different members display anticipatory division lists. Some show the Watson Government in a majority, and upon an adverse motion others show it in a minority. The difference either way is so small that it is very difficult to form a solid conclusion. Members of the Opposition generally appear confident that their present task is a comparatively easy one. To use an American phrase, that task is merely to "sit round" and watch the Ministry entangle itself in the meshes spread in its track in the shape of the extreme and undemocratic clauses of the Arbitration Bill. "While the Government is so rapidly performing the happy despatch of its own volition," remarked a city member last night, "it would be folly on the part of the Opposition to interfere." Mr. Watson's task is generally conceded to be a very trying one. He has apparently endeavoured on his own account to be moderate and reasonable, but members behind him have, as it were, been forcing the extreme proposals upon him, and have been inclined to destroy all sympathy with the Government by intolerance and bitter antagonism to all who do not see eye to eye with them. This fahmaelitish bearing on the part of Ministerialists is having its effect upon the House, and interesting results may shortly be anticipated.

THE GEORGE SAND CENTENARY.

(BY A. L. LILLEY.)

THERE are great reputations of a moment on which Time takes an easy revenge by a mere inertia of memory. There are others for which it laboriously parades its indifference. To the latter, and George Sand's is one of them, it will some day make amends. For her, indeed, the day of reparation is not yet, in spite of the fussy interest which the lapse of a hundred years since her birth has aroused. It is a poor homage to a great woman's heart, this insolent scrutiny of its weaknesses on the part of a generation which has lost the power of appreciating its strength. We might find a more wholesome and a more generous way of celebrating a great writer's centenary than by publishing her love-letters.

I think they love not art
Who break the crystal of a poet's heart
That small and sickly eyes may glare and gloat.

However, on this point even protest ought to be brief, writes Mr. A. L. Lilley in the "Daily News." The debt we owe will not be paid by mere repudiation of a doubtful addition to it. And that debt is large. We have almost forgotten what a force George Sand was in the middle years of the last century. It was not in France alone, or even principally, that her power was acknowledged. There she had great rivals—Balzac, Stendhal, Flaubert—whose very different literary manner was a perpetual challenge to her popularity. France was then, as always, in the forefront of the literary movement, and these writers represented the influence of the positive and scientific temper upon literary method and ideals, an influence which first made itself felt in France. George Sand never submitted to its spell, and as it had not yet begun to tell, outside France, it was outside France that she reigned supreme.

"ONE OF OUR SAINTS."

It was not for nothing that Turgenieff called her "one of our saints." Dostoievsky and Turgenieff drew from her the inspiration of what someone has called their "religion of human suffering." And indeed all the later devotees of that religion have had a special affection for George Sand. It is not surprising to find Renouvier turning to her Memoirs for refreshment in the intervals of dictating to his disciple, Louis Part, his last philosophic message to the world.

The case of George Sand suggests the question: Is the novel a literary form for which we can reasonably expect more than a contemporary success? It would almost seem as if the answer must be—No. The novel at its best is a compromise between that which is universal in its appeal and that which is purely temporary. And the compromise, as is the way of compromises, spoils both aspects of the appeal. The novel must not speak the universal language of poetry or of those personal revelations of a mind which are the really enduring forms of literature. The drama, the lyric, the great epic poem, the epigram, the maxim, the confession—these need no accidental colouring to recommend them to the passing generation. The tragedy, the eternal humours, the titanic longing, the mystical brooding of human life are the very stuff of which they are made. They alone are the pure wine of literature, to be reserved for the great banquets of the soul. But the novel is the thin beverage of our workaday meals. It reflects the tastes of a moment and pays the penalty which the transiency of modes imposes. Its success depends far more upon a happy accident of manner than upon the intrinsic truth of its presentation of life. At least, this is what the literary fortune of George Sand would seem to suggest.

THE ACTUAL STUFF OF LIFE.

As a novelist she had great qualities. She had the sense of reality in its most vigorous and wholesome kind. She never doubted that her characters ought to be heroes and heroines, but she succeeded in making them such, not at the expense of their real humanity, but in virtue of it. She did not, indeed, suppose that her art confined her to a meticulously accurate representation of what men and women are. She believed, on the contrary, that it demanded of her a vitally convincing presentation of what they ought to be. Her characters are idealised, but they are faithfully idealised out of the actual stuff of life. There is in her none of the idealism run mad of Zola's later manner, just as there is none of the naturalism run mad of his earlier. Peyraque is a Protestant peasant of the Cevennes. Caroline de Saint Geneix is a woman of birth and breeding and character, the product of a class which is the moral backbone of every nation in Western Europe.

The titanic pessimism of the earliar Zola saw the brutalities of "Germinal" and "La Terre," the titanic optimism of the later Luc Froment's crude Utopia. George Sand's moral romanticism found in the actual life of the France of her day throughout all its social grades the bud of a richer future already bursting into flower. For her the work of the novelist was a gracious economy of sunlight. And again she had the gift of style, of an eloquence passionate, nervous, sincere. She turned the sober dignity, the rational measure, the limpid clarity of French prose into a prosepoetry charged to excess with emotional effects, yet never degenerating into vapidness or insincerity. She wrote always with an ease and naturalness which is the last distinction of the great writer. And then, what above all made her the power in Europe which she was, she had the sentiment of pity, the one infinite human sentiment. No one in our time, not even any of the great Russians, has interpreted as she did the tears of things, the sacred feeling of mortality.

"I WOULD MAKE THEM LESS UNHAPPY."

And yet she is gone, gone from among the influences that tell. And apparently only because she was a novelist, and the novelist must speak the language of his time and place. And her language is not ours. She lacked the compression which we demand. Art was for her an obedience to instinct. For us it is a stern and watchful mastery of instinct. We dismiss her as sentimental, rhapsodical, visionary. She believed in no motive, no character, as really human, which could be completely analysed. We hardly care whether it is human or not so long as we can successfully reduce it in the psychological laboratory. To her human life was a garden-bed of exquisite flowers, and her delight was to watch and tend their growth. To us it is a hortus siccus, a collection of specimens from which our curiosity would extract the secrets of the process of growth.

Yet she will never be foregotten. Perhaps her novels will go the way of all flesh. Many of them perhaps deserve to perish. But she was a great soul, and she has left us a heritage of its greatness which will never perish. Renouvier was right when he said of her Memoirs two days before his death, "C'est d'une lecture reposante et qui me plait." And what consoled the latest of the sages in his last hours will continue to console while men can feel. These and her letters to Flaubert constitute her "Monumentum aere perennius." Here is a passage which ought to be engraven on the conscience of every writer, "We write for all. When we are not understood, let us resign ourselves and begin again. When we are, let us rejoice and go on. There is the whole secret of our persevering labour of our love of art. What is art without the hearts and minds which we fill by its power? A sun which could send forth no ray nor give life to anything." That is an eternal rebuke to the Scribe and Pharisee instinct in literature. Let me conclude with this word of hers to Flaubert—a fitting epitaph on both writers, "You make the people who read you sadder. I would make the m less unhappy."

A RUN on the Citizens' National Bank at Saratoga, reported in the American newspapers, recalls the days when country banking in Great Britain had its elements of picturesque adventure. The method adopted in Saratoga is the piling up "on the paying teller's desk" of dols. 350,000 in cash. Our fathers have told us of the north-country bank that met a crisis by displaying butter hogsheads full of sovereigns and of the gigs that dashed up to the bank with further supplies. There is something very human in this return to the material in time of panic. Happily the Citizens' Bank is now believed to be perfectly sound.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

RUSSIANS ROUTED.

MORE DESPERATE FIGHTING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 25.

The Russians are evacuating Niuchwang.

LONDON, JULY 26, 5-10 A.M.

Telegrams from Shanghai and Niuchwang state that the Japanese drove thirty thousand Russians from the heights in the vicinity of Tashichiao after a desperate battle lasting fourteen hours.

The Vladivostock Squadron has sunk the British steamer Knight Commander bound from New York with a cargo of bridge-work.

The crew were saved.

Reuter (Yokohama) telegraphs that the crew of the British steamer Knight Commander were given ten minutes in order to escape before the ship sank.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes a telegram from Shanghai that only the lascars of the steamer Knight Commander were sent to Yokohama.

The Europeans of the crew are held as prisoners.

The Squadron has also captured the German steamer Arabia laden with flour.

The Knight Line steamer Knight Commander, was the property of Messrs. Greenshields, Cowie & Co. She was a steel screw steamer of 4,306 gross and 2,716 net tons, and was built in 1890 by Messrs. Palmers & Co. at Newcastle. Her dimensions are 400 feet in length, 47·2 in breadth and 27·9 in depth. She had a cargo on board consisting of steel girders, and other parts for bridge work. She left New York on the 6th May last bound for Japan and passed Singapore on the 23rd June all well. She was commanded by Captain J. R. Durant. Her Bombay agents are Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 26.

The English papers have raised an outcry against the exploits of the Vladivostock Squadron. They declare that the sinking of neutral ships without trial is an intolerable precedent amounting to an act of war.

The Hamburg-American steamer Scandia has re-entered the Suez Canal and resumed her voyage.

It is stated at Washington that the British steamer Ardova which was lately captured carried 250 tons of gunpowder consigned to the American War Department in the Philippines.

Lloyd's agent at Suez telegraphs that the machinery of the Ardova is damaged and repairs will last ten days.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The British steamer Ardova, captured by the Volunteer cruisers has been released at Suez.

Mr. Balfour, replying to several questions in the House of Commons to-night, said he did not wish to minimise the seriousness of the question arising from the recent captures by the Russian Volunteer cruisers which raised a separate question, namely, that of the Dardanelles, which was still giving the Government great anxiety, but signs portend to a favourable issue, and it was inexpedient to say more.

Government, he said, consider that prizes like warships, have a free right to pass through the Suez Canal. They do not consider that British merchantmen are required to submit to the removal of a portion of their cargo without the authority of the Prize Court.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The "Morning Post" in a leading article to-day severely criticises Mr. Balfour's statement in the House of Commons yesterday, regarding the situation, and says that Mr. Balfour has failed to satisfy an indignant nation.

The "Standard" declares that the situation is exceedingly grave.

LATER.

Various reports are current that the Russians have evacuated Tashichiao.

Semi-official Russian telegrams mention severe fighting as having taken place there on the 24th and 25th instant.

Japanese Cavalry have entered Niuchwang.

The French flag is flying over all the Russian buildings there.

Everything points to a general retreat of the Russians.

DRAFTS FOR INDIA.

Mr. Arnold-Forster replying to Mr. McCrae, member for East Edinburgh, said the Indian drafts would be furnished from the proposed new depots. The minimum age of the drafts will be twenty, and length of training six months.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

Mr. Ferguson-Davie has won the Elkington Cup at Bisley.

THE STEWARDS' CUP.

Latest Betting and Result.

LONDON, JULY 26,

The following is the latest betting on the Goodwood Stewards' Cup :—

8 to 1 Out O'Sight.
100 to 9 Nabob.
100 to 9 Helter Skelter.
100 to 8 Zany.
100 to 8 Sundridge.
100 to 7 Mountain King.

LATER.

The following is the result of the race for the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood :—

Melayr	1
Killeevan	2
Helter Skelter	3

THE CRASTER HERITAGE FRAUD.

THE CASE AGAINST COWIE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 26.

Evidence was recorded yesterday, at the Calcutta Police Court against Ernest Hardwicke Cowie who is evading arrest for the part he played in the Craster fraud. The local detective police officers one after the other acknowledged that there was no immediate prospect of arresting the accused. The swindle first came to light in London and the only part the Calcutta police played was to arrest Smalley who the other day admitted his guilt and was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION SHIELD.

DEFEAT OF THE ROYAL IRISH.

The hitherto invincible Royal Irish Football team suffered defeat yesterday, in the game they played with the Dalhousie team in the second round for the Indian Football Association Shield. The Calcutta tradesmen won by one goal to love. The game was exceptionally well played on both sides.

AFGHAN MARAUDERS IN BENGAL.

GOVERNMENT'S ATTENTION INVITED.

Justices Mr. Pratt and Mr. Handley sitting on the criminal appellate side of the Calcutta High Court gave judgment to-day in the Kalachera dacoity case. The appellants, twenty-three Cabulis or natives of Afghanistan, were convicted of committing dacoity in December last in the house of Golak Chandra Saha, a rich merchant residing at Kalachera bazar in Hailakandi sub-division of Cachar and were sentenced, the first two accused to transportation for life, nineteen to ten years' transportation each and two to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each. Their Lordships dismissed the appeal of all the appellants, except one of the men who was sentenced to transportation for life whose term has been reduced to ten years.

In conclusion their Lordships directed that a copy of the printed paper book and of their judgment be furnished to the Government of India for information with special reference to the facility with which undesirable Afghans seem able to enter and traverse British territory without passes, and to the consequent evils to which the peaceful rural inhabitants of these provinces are not infrequently subjected.

SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER'S DINNER PARTY.

POONA JULY 26.

Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter, commanding the Bombay Forces, entertained Lord and Lady Lamington to dinner at Magdala House to-night. The dinner was semi-private, covers being laid for 21 persons. The staff of Army head-quarters and District staff were present. The East Lancashire Regiment furnished the Guard of Honour.

POONA GOLF FIXTURE.

The annual Poona Golf tournament will be held at Yerrowda from August 22nd to 26th.

HON. MR. JUSTICE CROWE.

The Hon. Mr. Crowe who is shortly to retire from service is expected here in Poona in the beginning of August. The Poona citizens are going to give him a farewell entertainment.

THE HON. MR. GOKHALE IN MADRAS.

WAVING THE CONGRESS FLAG.

MADRAS, JULY 26.

A public meeting was held yesterday evening on the Esplanade maidan to extend a welcome to the Hon. Mr. Gokhale.

Nearly 2,000 people assembled in and around the Pachaiyappah's Hall from an early hour in the afternoon. So numerous was the concourse that it was considered dangerous to hold the meeting in the Hall and it was decided to hold an open-air meeting. The crowd then adjourned to the Esplanade maidan opposite Pachaiyappah's College where the multitude sat on the ground to listen to Mr. Gokhale delivering an address from the coach box of a carriage. Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnasamy Rao, C.I.E., retired Dewan of Travancore, presided, and opened the proceedings.

Mr. Gokhale dwelt wholly on Congress politics, his speech being intended to infuse among Congress-men the enthusiasm necessary to maintain an increase of interest in what is admittedly a steadily waning cause. Mr. Gokhale prefaced his remarks by alluding to the predominant note of despair in private conversation and public prints with regard to political agitation in India. The rest of his speech was directed to showing that this feeling was not justified by the results claimed to have been achieved by the Congress.

The "Madras Mail" says Mr. Gokhale's address was characterised by a sobriety of expression sadly wanting in the utterances of the majority of Congress agitators.

MADRAS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Madras Hockey tournament held annually under the auspices of the Madras Cricket Club began yesterday evening in beautiful weather before a large concourse of spectators. The Leicester Regiment defeated the Essex by four goals, two subsidiaries, and the Durham Light Infantry holders beat the Lincolns by five goals, nil. The tournament will be continued this week, the final being played on Saturday.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY A SERVANT.

A SENTENCE OF TEN YEARS.

OOTACAMUND, JULY 26.

The servant, who committed a murderous assault on Miss Penn in May last, was, yesterday, sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Coimbatore to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 26.

Owing to the existence of epizoolic lymphangitis amongst horses of the 20th Deccan Horse, the move of that regiment from Bolarum to Bangalore in relief next winter is cancelled. The 30th Lancers will consequently move in relief of Bangalore instead of to Bolarum.

The initial staff pay of officers accepted as candidates for training as Assistant Directors of farms has been raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 monthly.

The troopship programme for the coming cold weather is now settled. Steamers arrive in Bombay from home as follows :—

No. 1 with 13th Hussars Cavalry drafts and furlough men, 1st October ; No. 2 with second Cheshires and members of Nos. 77 and 81 companies, Garrison Artillery, 14th October. No. 3 with drafts and furlough men, 25th October. No. 4 with first Highland Light Infantry and drafts, 3rd November. No. 5 with drafts, 8th December. No. 6 with second Royal Fusiliers drafts, 16th December. No. 7 with the Royal Artillery drafts, 13th December. No. 8 with drafts, 9th January. No. 9 with drafts 10th February. No. 10 with drafts, (including those for Burma) 21st February. No. 11 with the Royal Artillery drafts, 3rd March. No. 12 with drafts 13th March.

The homeward vessels leave Bombay as follows:—

No. 1 with details, 12th October.
No. 2 with the 1st Cheshires and No. 65 Company Garrison Artillery, 21st October.
No. 3 with details 2nd November.
No. 4 with the 3rd Rifle Brigade for Aden, picking up the first East Kents for England, 11th November.
No. 5 with details, 15th December.
No. 6 with the Royal Fusiliers, 27th December.
No. 7 with details, 6th January.
No. 8 with details, 17th January.
No. 9 with details, 17th February.
No. 10 with details, 1st March.
No. 11 with details, 14th March.
No. 12 with Nos. 24, 34, 72 Batteries, 22nd March.

Nos. 62 and 64 Companies R. G. A. leave Singapore on 27th December 1904 and arrive in Bombay on 6th January 1905.

Nos. 60 and 70 Companies R G A leave Bombay on 7th January 1905 and arrive at Aden on 13th January 1905.

Nos. 54 and 55 Companies R G A leave Aden on 13th January 1905 and arrive at Gibraltar on 26th January 1905.

A transport with the 4th Dragoon Guards headquarters, 1st Norfolk Regiment and No. 53, Company R G A leaves Bombay about 1st October 1904 and arrives at Port Elizabeth on 16th October 1904, proceeds to Hong-Kong and returns to Singapore to embark 1st Manchester Regiment for Calcutta, embarks the remainder of the 1st Norfolk Regiment at Calcutta and proceeds to Rangoon for the 2nd Border Regiment for Durban and returns with 19th 20th and 28th Batteries R F A (9th Brigade) and 1st Royal Irish Regiment from Durban to Calcutta.

Dates and names of ships will be notified later.

Colonel Lysons, Bedfordshire Regiment, appointed A. Q. M. G., Madras Command Head-quarters vice Colonel Aylmer, assumed charge of his duties on the 23rd July.

Captain Logan, 80th Carnatic Infantry, is appointed to the Supply and Transport Corps.

Lieutenant J. R. Weir R. G. A. is posted to the Punjab Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

Sanction has been accorded to the raising of a Hazara Pioneer Battalion to be localised in Baluchistan.

2nd Lieutenants Edgar, Basset, Walker, Barnes, Pemberton, and Ling of the Royal Engineers have been placed under orders for duty in India, and embark in October next. 2nd Lieutenant Mount and Kirke of the Royal Engineers also come out later on.

It is notified that to obviate multiplication of Boards, examinations in paper subjects for promotion will be held at district head-quarters twice annually, on 1st October and 1st March. These examinations will be conducted by a supervising Board of two members (president, a field officer) detailed locally. Instructions will be furnished by the Director of Military Education in India. The names of candidates for examination will be submitted by the General Officers Commanding Districts to the Director of Military Education in India so as to reach that officer by September 1st and February 1st annually.

New rules are also announced for the examination of Lieutenants of the Indian Medical Service of eighteen months' service, appointed since 30th January 1903, names to reach the Director of Military Education, twice annually.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE VLADIVOSTOCK RAIDERS.

BEZOBRAZOF F'S FEAT.

LONDON, July 9th.—A report from Vladivostock states that Admiral Togo stationed in the Straits of Korea a Japanese force three times as strong as that under Admiral Bezobrazoff, and that he concealed a powerful flotilla of torpedo boats at Tsu-Shima, with directions at any cost to delay the Russians until the Japanese battleships arrived.

When the Russians detected the superiority of the enemy's fleet they rapidly retreated northwards, the Japanese meanwhile firing shells which fell a mile short.

When the Japanese torpedo-boats first attacked it seemed as if the Russians were badly trapped, since the enemy's torpedo-boats were excellently placed for cutting them off.

However, as events proved, the attack was too extended, and enabled the Russians to slip through the cordon, while the Japanese were trying to combine for a united dash.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S BIRTHDAY BANQUET.

COLONIES AND PREFERENCES.

One hundred and seventy-seven Unionist members of Parliament were present yesterday at a banquet at the Hotel Cecil in honour of Mr. Chamberlain, the occasion being the ex-Colonial Secretary's birthday. In addition to those present, twenty-one Unionists wrote sympathetically excusing their absence.

Mr. Chamberlain, in acknowledging "this unique demonstration in favour of an idea," declared that all present were loyal admirers and supporters of Mr. Balfour. They were, he said, determined to keep the Government in power. Personally, he was a fiscal reformer, mainly because he was an Imperialist. It was the duty of every patriotic Briton to draw the different parts of the Empire closer together while there was yet time. Since the Colonies were prepared to meet us in no petty or grudging spirit, we must throw aside pedantry, and be prepared to make concessions, even sacrifices. He ridiculed Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman for describing a commercial union with the Colonies as a sordid bond. Statesmen, he continued, in the present creative time, might lay the foundations of the Empire of the future. "Let us then," proceeded Mr. Chamberlain, "call the Colonies to our Councils, and conclude arrangements for developing our trade with our best customers, thus making a prosperous Empire." His first doubts respecting the efficacy of Free Trade arose when he was called upon to defend it. The new aspect of the question, not its economic aspect, was revealed to him when he entered the Colonial Office. He then realised that the question was connected with the future greatness and prosperity of the race.

PRIZE FIGHT FORBIDDEN.

The Mayor of Philadelphia would not allow the Fitzsimmons-O'Brien fight, which was to have taken place in that city.

BELGAUM GAIETIES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

On the nights of the 19th and 21st July, we had our long looked-for and hard-laboured for theatricals, as well as many amusing bye-products, and allied entertainments. The first part brought on the boards the play, "The Command of Kuchperwani," with the following caste to put life into its somewhat dry bones :—

Colonel Chillipod.....Mr. Redmond
Jack Trevor.....Mr. Bond,
Khansamah.....Mr. Sparrow,
May Chillipod.....Mrs. Lang.

The piece went much better than its intrinsic merits deserved, thanks to the energetic efforts of the players. Mr. Sparrow made a shrewd and experienced Khansamah and Mrs. Lang looked a particularly pretty Miss Chillipod. The second part of the entertainment was musical, and for this the interior of a Japanese tea-house was conjured up. Three ladies, Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Lang and Miss Arnold wore pretty and effective kimonos, they all looked well and as Japanese as nature would allow. Mr. Bond, Mr. Redmond, and Mr. Bald were modest and did not compete for Japanese honors, being dressed in simple British evening togs, Mr. Redmond, for his last song, however, blackened his face to keep up his character. All the songs were much appreciated and received imperative encores, which were often good-naturedly responded to. Perhaps "The Little Fishes in the Sea" and "Sammy" brought down the tea-house most noisily. The 21st being staff night, the officers of the Warwickshires were "At Home" after the play and concert, and every one adjourned to the Mess where the evening was very pleasantly finished under the hospitable care of the gallant hosts. The next day brought Brigadier-General Mahon's Dance, which was a tremendous success. Mr. Elkington, of the Warwicks, undertook the management, and of this he acquitted himself as cleverly and energetically as of the staging of the theatricals. His leisure moments could not have been many, but his efforts told all round. Mrs. Maxwell was responsible for the decorations which took three busy weeks to prepare, and for the early stages of which there was little help. On the actual days of "hanging" the wreaths and trophies, there were many willing assistants. Pink prevailed in the colour scheme, relieved with palms, feathery bamboos and ivy. Festoons of pink hung from the centre of the roof to the walls, pink paper poppies being used in profusion, perhaps six hundred in all sections of the decorations. They had a very pretty effect, and the result was much admired. The supper-room was got up in pink and green, the walls were more strictly green, and set off the supper-tables where pink prevailed. The supper came from Cornaglia's and was something more than a dream. All Belgaum society, with a sprinkling from Dharwar, and Sir Archibald Hunter, who came from Poona, responded to the General's invitations. Dancing was kept up until after three o'clock in the morning. In the afternoon of the 23rd there was a lively paper-chase, followed by an "At Home" later on at one of the Messes. There certainly was no lack of enjoyment during that exciting and well-furnished week. Belgaum, however, settles down to work again with admirable self-command.

SURAT NOTES.

THE monsoon has only brought us some six inches of rain so far, writes our Surat correspondent. This week there has been but one small shower, and the crop prospects are not so bright as they were. The sky, however, is very overcast, and it seems not unlikely that there will be a downfall of rain shortly.

The chief social event of the past fortnight has been the opening of the Badminton shed, which was celebrated with a very successful dance on the night of the 22nd. The erection of the shed is chiefly due to the energy of Mr. Brewin, under whose constant and careful supervision it was completed in the short space of forty-five days. The building is airy, being finely situated on the river bank, and the floor is excellent for dancing. So altogether it will be a great acquisition to the social amenities of Surat.

On Saturday, the Mahomedan Cricket Club paid a visit to Surat. The Surat team was suffering from want of practice and was defeated by an innings and 20 runs, the scores being :—Surat 45 (Sinclair 21) and 72 ; Mahomedan C.C. 137. The team contains several good players, and there is no reason why they should not do very well, if more time were spent at the nets.

AMBULANCE WORK AT AHMEDABAD.

INSTRUCTION TO MILL EMPLOYES.

A LARGE and influential meeting of millowners' agents and their principal mill employes, was convened by Mr. W. Doderet, the Collector of Ahmedabad, at his office on Friday last, writes a correspondent, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to impart instruction in "First Aid" to the injured to some of the principal mill employes.

Mr. Doderet in a brief speech explained the necessity of this movement and said that the suggestion came originally from Dr. B. H. Nanavatty. He heartily approved of the idea and felt sure of the great good likely to result from the training that Dr. Nanavatty had so disinterestedly consented to give, and also that the mill owners would readily support the movement and arrange to send from each mill two of their most intelligent officers for this purpose. Dr. B. H. Nanavatty, F.R.C.S. then addressed the meeting reviewing the history of the St. John's Ambulance Association and explaining the advantages likely to result from the lectures.

Mr. Lalshunker Umiashankar, retired Judge of the Small Causes Court, spoke in support of this movement and paid a tribute to Dr. Nanavatty's public spiritedness and of the services he had disinterestedly rendered to the public at large for the last four years, by the lectures he had given on Ambulance work. He felt confident the mill owners and agents of the city would welcome the present movement and would avail themselves of Dr. Nanavatty's kind services. Dr. Nanavatty had deserved well of the public and great credit was due to him for taking such keen and sustained interest in promoting this excellent movement. He then thanked Mr. Doderet for the trouble he had kindly taken in convening this influential meeting and for the interest taken in the welfare of the city.

It was then unanimously agreed that each mill should try and send at least two of their most intelligent men to receive instruction in "First Aid"

The proceedings terminated with a formal vote of thanks to Mr. Doderet for presiding.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

QUESTION OF COSTS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court yesterday afternoon, delivered judgment on the question of costs reserved in the suit filed by Mr. Chatturbhuj Morarjee, landlord of the old "Times of India" premises, in Parsee Bazar Street, against his former tenants, Messrs. Bonnett, Coleman and Co. The Hon. Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Noble, appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship said : I confirm the Special Commissioner's report herein. When I delivered judgment in this case, I certainly intended that, if a substantial sum was awarded to the plaintiff by the Special Commissioner for repairs, he should get the costs which I reserved. The Special Commissioner has awarded a substantial sum, and, as I held, the suit might be divided in two parts, namely the question of the shed and the repairs. I must hold that the plaintiff is entitled to the remaining half of the general costs of the suit, the costs of the one full day's hearing, and of the enquiry and report of the Special Commissioner, and of this day. No doubt the defendants, as pointed out by Mr. Lowndes, did offer by exhibits A5, and A7, to have the question of the repairs referred to arbitration, but there was no obligation, as it seems to me, on the plaintiff to accept that offer. Moreover, the Special Commissioner appointed under my judgment, had also to take into account what the plaintiff had gained by his uses of the shed—a matter which the arbitrator whom the defendants suggested would not have taken into consideration, having regard to the terms of their letters.

SHARE BROKERS AND THE POLICE.

THE DALAL STREET RAIDS.

THE Native Shares, Stock Exchange and Bullion Brokers' Association of Bombay have made a representation to the Commissioner of Police on the subject of the prosecution of members of the Association for obstruction in Dalal Street. After pointing out the situation of Dalal street and the Stock Exchange Hall and the infrequency of traffic in the neighbourhood the representation states :—

It is true that the Street during the hours of business is more or less full of men going into or out of it. As already stated there are about 300 registered brokers most of whom attend the Exchange every day and the number of them are constantly passing through the Street either to go into the Hall or in going out of it on their several business errands. There are besides the customers either going to the Hall to meet their respective Brokers or going out of it after attending to their business. This alone makes the Street appear full at the busiest hours of the day and as might naturally be expected where so many people bent on business are talking with each other there is some noise made. To the number of certificated brokers and other clients must be added the uncertificated brokers who not having the right of entry to the Hall stand with their clients in the street and transact business thereby adding to the crowded appearance of the Street.

It is no doubt the duty of the police to see that public thoroughfares are not obstructed so as either to cause inconveniences or annoyance to those using them to the risk of injury either to life or limb. But the Brokers' Association submit that if the account given by them of the location and surroundings of the Exchange Hall is correct, and they confidently assert that it is correct, then Dalal Street can scarcely be called a thoroughfare even in the sense of some of the minor streets of the town where the public are passing and re-passing and along which carts and carriages are driven though not in such numbers and so continuously as in the main arteries of traffic both commercial and ordinary. The Directors of the Brokers' Association beg to point out that in the trading centres of the town such as the Mandvi region along Bhat Bazar and Musjid Bunder road the congestion of traffic mainly in carts loaded with goods is infinitely greater and more dangerous, the obstruction is more annoying and the waste of time in passing through a row of some times four or five streams of carts all abreast of each other some going in one direction, some in the opposite direction and some turning round to unload into the warehouses or to return for the purpose of loading again is comparably greater and yet if the police attempted to deal with the cartmen and the traders in the same manner as they deal with the Members of the Association, the trade of the town will be paralysed and the courts of the Magistrates will be crowded from morning to night even if the present number of the Magistrates were doubled. The Directors submit that the roads just mentioned with the lanes and streets branching off from them are really and truly entitled to the name of throughfares, i. e. are roads and streets through which the public are constantly and continuously passing or which are being in like manner used for vehicular traffic whereas Dalal Street looked at from that point of view can scarcely be called by that name and is practically a private passage for the use of the few persons living there or resorting to it during the day time for purposes of business.

There was a time before the Association acquired the Exchange Hall a few years ago when the Brokers used to overflow on to Apollo Street and to some extent obstruct that thoroughfare when the measures adopted by the police were fully justified in the interests of the general public, but such is not the case now, as the commodious premises purchased by the Association are ample, for the transaction of business therein and so far as the certificated Members of the Association are concerned, they seldom loiter or stand, though the fact of so many of the Members and their customers being in the act of going through it to the Hall or passing out of it gives it the appearance of being crowded at certain parts of the day. But the overflowing into and crowding of Apollo Street or Hummum Street has ceased and is carefully avoided by the Members of the Association.

And yet the police officers and sepoys make sudden raids, the officers on bicycles into Dalal Street for the purpose of arresting those found in it and at sight of them to avoid the humiliation and indignity of being arrested and not over gently handled, all are obliged to run, those who being uncertificated are standing in the street and those who are going to or out of the Exchange Hall and naturally of course when they are placed before the Magistrates, they are on the evidence fined. As a result of these sudden raids and the rushes consequent thereon serious accidents have happened one Mr. Cavasji Bhimji fractured his arm and Mr. Cavasji Manekji Cooper and Mr. Davidas Virjee seriously injured theirs. Along with bodily injury there is great risk of money being lost; customers from upcountry come to the Exchange Hall with large sums of money on their presons for the purchase of securities and the Members of the Association also carry on their persons considerable sums of money to make payments either to customers or other brokers and in the rushes which take place there is great danger of money being lost, as might naturally be expected, a tendency to curtail business.

The humiliation and the indignity to which the Members of the Association are thus subjected which in the pursuit of an honest and honourable calling and that too after the Association has spent a large sum in the purchase of a suitable Hall where they can transact business merely because a large number of persons going to and from it at one and the same time give the said street which is not very wide, a crowded appearance to some extent, but without in the least obstructing a thoroughfare, is keenly felt by them to be an intolerable grievance. They also feel it a great grievance that while paying yearly increasing sums of money to the revenue in the shape of income-tax they should receive the treatment of gamblers and malefactors as if they were beyond the pale of law and the protection it is bound to extend to those subjects of his Majesty the King Emperor who benefit both the State and society by the honest pursuit of a useful and necessary calling.

It seems to be believed here that the crowded appearance of the street in the vicinity of a Stock Exchange is peculiar to this city along, but the Members of the Association who have visited England and Europe have witnessed with their own eyes and those who have not visited Europe have been informed that the crowds near the Stock Exchange of London and the principal commercial towns and on the Bourses of the Continental capitals are larger and yet the people are not subjected to the humiliation, the indignities and the insults which the Members of the Association have to undergo under British Rule.

The Association therefore requests that you will be so good as to accord this representation a careful consideration and will issue orders to the officers of the police that those only may be dealt with as obstructing a public thoroughfare who may be found transacting business in Apollo St. or Hummum St. and that not more harshly than circumstances may warrant.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arabia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday from Aden, with English Mail, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mullane Mr R
Roberts Lt A N S
Forster Mr J B
Stewart Major E C
Richardson Miss
Goodley Miss
Ollenbach Surg D
Dobbs 2nd Lt H C
Borner Mr
Agate Mr
Brighton Mr H E
Opie Mr J

FROM MARSEILLES.

Hardy Mr G T
Harrington Hon Mr Justice
Carpenter Mr H
Rose Capt C
Pugh Mr R A C
Janmahomed Mr H J
Dott Mr A S
Assen Mr O
Lancaster Mr E
Grove Capt P L and Mrs
Rollo Lt W Keith
Griffiths Mr W
Aspinwall Mr J E

FROM BRINDISI.

Paterson Mr J
Macfarlane Mr J
Nelson Mr R A
Odgers Mr C E
Dunlop Mr R W F
Maclean Mr A J H
Elphinstone Capt A

FOR KARACHI.—MacLeod Capt J

AT no little cost and with all convenient speed the Burma Government intend to erect a provincial Museum, and it is proposed that the collection in the present Phayre Museum should be made over to Government to be deposited in the new Museum ; that the proceeds of the sale of old material should be applied either in adding to the collection or towards the building of a portion of the provincial Museum ; and that the collection should be kept together (if that be found convenient) and be styled the Phayre Collection, or that the name of Sir Arthur Phayre should be connected with some part of the provincial Museum building.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Notes from the Cricket Grounds.

HENLEY ROYAL REGATTA.

POLO AT HURLINGHAM.

LONDON, JULY 8.

WITH no Australian team over here the annual match between teams representative of our amateur and professional talent is the game of the season. When, therefore, play started at Lord's on Monday it was not surprising to find some 8,000 spectators assembled round the playing arena. The weather was fine and bright, but there were some clouds about. The wicket was in good order, and it was clear that a meterial advantage would be gained by the side winning the toss. The most notable absentee on the amateur side was A. C. Maclaren, the Lancashire captain, who has been very late in getting into form. The old Oxonian, Martyn, was unable to keep wicket in consequence of a split finger, and his place was taken by Payne, of Cambridge University. The eleventh place in the team was given to McDonell, of Cambridge. There was one change on the Players' side, Tyldesley being unable to play owing to an injury to his ribs, and King of Leicestershire, came into the team. The three first-class counties unrepresented in the match are Kent, Essex, and Derbyshire. That high-class cricket in which "the competitive idea" has no place will still draw large crowds was shown not only by the attendance, but by the enthusiastic appreciation of all the good points displayed by the thousands present. Fortunately the day's play was in every way worthy of the teams and of the traditions of the match.

Precedent is not in favour of heavy scoring, and hence the Players' total of 327 was a comparatively large score. Fortunately for the Players Hesketh-Prichard, though bowling finely all day—he was "on" in all for nearly four hours—rarely made the ball come in on the batsman. Before lunch, however, he was very dangerous to drive. Bosanquet, had he kept a length, would have been very deadly, for he got a tremendous lot of work on the ball, and broke both ways without any apparent change of action. He often "did" far too much, and it was a decided novelty to see one ball turn away through the slips for two byes as if from a late cut, and the next go to leg for a bye as if the batsman had turned it. The bowling, as a whole, was decidedly good, while it was made better than it was by some of the finest fielding seen at head-quarters, or anywhere else, for many a day. Every man on the side was seen to advantage, though Jones, Spooner, and Hesketh-Prichard perhaps caught the eye most frequently. Though King scored a century, the batting honours of the day undoubtedly went to Hayward. Except for a miss-hit when 26, off which he might have been caught in the slips, Hayward's batting was that of a past master. Every ball was met with the middle of the bat, while his placing was perfect. Curiously enough, he fell in the same way to Bosanquet as at the Oval, when he made 148 against Middlesex. Yet in almost constantly playing to the pitch of that bowler he seemed to be running no great risk.

The strange eventful history of Tuesday's play will long be remembered by those who had the good fortune to be at Lord's. The day was full of incident throughout. But for the unfortunate accident to Knight—his injury is so serious that he will probably be unable to play again this season—it would have been a day of unalloyed joy for the enthusiast. The first surprise of the day was the breakdown of the amateur batting after a start that promised a large total. Fry and Spooner made runs with such ease off Hearne and Arnold that no one could have been prepared for the dramatic change wrought by the substitution of Braund for Arnold at the nursery end. Yet precedent was all in favour of the unexpected on "paper." In most of the long series of games one or other of the great bowlers "comes off." On this occasion it was Braund who repeated his performance of 1902, when he took five wickets for 29 runs and brought about a similar collapse. Keeping a fine length, Braund deceived the batsmen both by his flight and break. He not only came with his arm but at times either broke the reverse way or came straight on—two variations that may be equally fatal when the batsman plays for the break by anticipation. Hesketh-Prichard took nothing for granted, and though there may have been a touch of comedy in the way he kept his end up when Jackson was getting the much-needed runs, he played thoroughly sound cricket and did his side splendid service.

The Gentlemen's performance on Wednesday will live long in fame. They gained a victory which ranks unquestionably with the great triumphs of all cricket time. To make over 400 runs for victory against Rhodes, Braund, J. Gunn, J. T. Hearne, Arnold, and King, was great. Even "Ranji's" name has gained a greater splendour by his leading the way to such a victory. His innings was eminently worthy to be the chief means. There was no luck about it. He rose superior to the trying situation, and made his runs by batting as fine as he has ever shown. Fourteen boundary hits came from his blade. He could not have had a better partner for a noble attempt than Jackson. How many black prospects has the great Yorkshireman changed to brighter colours ? The greater the need the more certain is he to show his finest qualities as a batsman. There is no more dauntless fighter on the cricket field. Probably, however, most people will rank Jones as the chief hero of the day. It was left for him to win the match in a last decisive struggle when even the onlookers trembled with excitement. With rapid strokes that showed no abatement of force and no nervous indecision or uncertainty of aim he did the great work.

Though the Oval match between Gentlemen and Players has lost much of its old-time glory as a classic fixture, it is generally productive of attractive cricket, though the play lacks something of the keenness and rarely reaches the excellence of the Lord's match. This, of course, is not the fault of the Surrey Committee, but is due to the multiplicity of matches. This year the teams for the match are even less representative than in recent seasons, owing to several prominent players preferring to take part in the exhibition match between Lancashire and an English eleven at Blackpool. To judge from yesterday's play, the match at the Oval promises to maintain its traditional reputation for bright and attractive cricket. Play, owing to the bad light, was in progress for only three hours and fifty minutes, yet in that time the players scored 353 runs for the loss of five wickets. Runs were thus made at the rapid rate of nearly 90 an hour. The pace proves that even professional batsmen, who are supposed to study only their averages, are not slow to avail themselves of an opportunity of getting that enjoyment out of batting which the sense of responsibility prohibits in county cricket.

Hayward's superb innings of 203 was a more convincing proof, not only that the professional can rise above his average, but of his own versatility. He could, if he dared, invariably play the same delightfully dashing cricket as he showed yesterday. Few games in which Hayward plays admit, however, of such indulgence of his natural hitting powers as he yesterday permitted himself to enjoy. His first hundred runs were made in the orthodox Hayward style in two hours and a quarter, but his second hundred, made in the quick time of seventy-five minutes, revealed the other Hayward—Hayward the bitter and fine forcing player. Some of the drives during this later period were magnificent examples of the big hit that is perfectly safe. He was missed, it is true, at 24, but this was during a brief period of indifference as to whether he stayed or got out. Apart from this one mistake, his innings was faultless, and formed a fitting crown for a sequence of successes of which the game furnishes few parallels. In seven successive matches Hayward has scored 1,029 runs, played an innings of 200, and four of over 100. This is an extraordinary record, especially as the 1,029 runs have been scored in nine completed

innings, five of which have been commenced under very nerve-trying conditions. His innings of yesterday was not only the largest but in one respect the most remarkable of his recent displays. Though he ran risks and played a most daring game, his strokes were so powerful and so accurately timed and skilfully placed that his greatness as a batsman has rarely been so striking. He was out in the last over of the day, or Abel's record of 247 set up in the corresponding match of 1901 would have been in serious danger of suffering eclipse to-day. As it was, Hayward joined the select circle of three (Grace, Abel, and Fry) who have made 200 in Gentlemen v. Players.

The Blackpool people who went in the thousands to Whitegate Park yesterday did not see anything to make them proud of their Lancashire birth. Instead of the hoped for triumphant play against "All England" they saw two veterans who, as it was thought, were now "played out" and appearing simply to satisfy curiosity, for the old-time greatness, overcoming, the one the Lancashire batsmen and the other their bowlers, while the heroes of the contemporary field did little but look on. Peel, the old Yorkshire bowler, proved altogether too good for most of the batsmen. Immediately he began to bowl he got rid of Tydesley, and he accounted for no fewer than six more of the side. The England team made a splendid start at the wicket, and Abel, the other veteran, scored nearly a hundred before the close of play. Ideal weather prevailed, on the whole, for the regatta at Henley. Visitors were delighted with the changes and improvements made since last year. A direct road to the river from the station has been made, and it is a great boon. On the course itself an important signalling station, or rather three stations, have been erected; while off Phyllis Court, near the winning-post, a little bay in the booms has been built in which a guard launch is stationed.

This year's meeting does not rank high as an aquatic carnival. The rowing has not been particularly "classy" on the whole, although, of course, there are exceptions. Some people talk as if the old English sporting spirit is dead. They seem to imagine that our leading clubs should only send crews of a certain calibre. It has been seriously suggested that Leander should have stood down this year, or at least have rowed an inferior eight owing to the paucity of first-class crews. Time was when such a suggestion would have been laughed to scorn, but now it appears to find pretty general favour. A famous old amateur champion sculler was shocked at the very idea, and no wonder. Socially, Royal Henley has beaten its own record. It would require the pen of a Virgil, and the fervour of a Macaulay fitly to describe the scene the panorama of ever-shifting boats, the polyglotic crowd on the banks, the thousand types of faces, the stalwart oarsmen and fair English girls reclining in graceful abandon on houseboat and launch, or in the enclosures. The record, as regards the number of small boats, was in jeopardy too. They are so numerous that it would be almost possible to cross the river by stepping from one to another. The dresses of the ladies were fearful and wonderful. One had thought Ascot used up the inventions, but not a bit of it. Henley still means new costumes, and some of them are "perfect dreams." The Panama hat is worn largely by both sexes. Some few enthusiasts tried the hatless craze, but they speedily became more orthodox; the excessive heat and other considerations proved too much for them.

The early tameness of the regatta was ended and forgotten on Wednesday in the sensational race in which Mr. Scholes, the Canadian, beat Mr. Kelly, the holder of the Diamond Sculls. For two years Mr. Kelly has been regarded as a paragon of a sculler, and most of us had come to think that he was invincible as long as he remained fit. The surprise was one of the greatest surprise one can remember at Henley Regatta. At the word to go Mr. Kelly did not start quite so fast as he did in his heat the previous day for he proved then that sculling the first few strokes at the rate of over forty a minute did not get him along fast enough in proportion to the expenditure of energy. But directly he got his boat moving he did settle down to as fast a stroke as he has ever rowed in his life. At the top of the Island he was very nearly clear of Mr. Scholes, and this although he was on the worse, or Berks, side. The wind, though it blew strongly down the course, was, as usual, rather off the Bucks shore, and so sheltered the boat on that side. Continuing to draw away, Mr. Kelly led by nearly two lengths at Fawley—that is, the half-way point,—and the time to there was tremendously fast for the day. After Fawley it was seen that Mr. Scholes was drawing up, and at the same moment it was seen that Mr. Kelly was no longer sculling with his usual freedom and power. He tried to respond to Mr. Schole's challenge, but from Fawley onwards Mr. Scholes never ceased to gain. When they passed the Leander enclosure Mr. Kelly was still a few feet ahead, but he was hitting water with his left scull—a strange thing to see Mr. Kelly doing, for he is generally a perfect waterman, and no one has ever sculled more cleanly than he. A few seconds later amidst a roar of excitement Mr. Scholes swept past him at a great rate and about 300 yards further on Mr. Kelly stopped sculling. He had "cracked," as the phrase is. He was absolutely exhausted, and a Conservancy guard-boat shot out from an alcove which has been put in the booms for the first time this year came alongside and lifted Mr. Kelly out of his boat. The verdict was "Scholes—the race not rowed out; but time 9min. 11sec." It was the announcement of the time which gave one almost as great a surprise as what had been seen. The year before last Mr. Kelly sculled the course in 8min. 58sec. in a boisterous head wind.

The stopping of Mr. Kelly was not, necessarily, a sign that he was unfit; but the time of the race does make one think that he was not the man he was last year or the year before. Yesterday the crowd was greater than before and if the knowledge that it was an extremely "fast day" and that fast times were to be expected is exhilarating that exalaration was added. Mr. Scholes made splendid use of these favourable conditions—a fair breeze blowing up the course and smooth water,—and beat the record for the "Diamonds" by nearly six seconds. The previous record was made by Mr. B. H. Howell, who took 8min. 29sec, and now Mr. Scholes took 8min 23 1-5sec. It was a fine performance and Mr. Scholes proves what all of us had certainly failed to recognise in his practice that he has improved out of all knowledge since he was in England before. The man who has beaten the record for the Diamonds will have the hearty congratulations of every good Englishman, who would like to see Mr. Scholes come and beat the record again.

The weather being perfect, there was a large attendance at Hurlingham on Wednesday afternoon to witness the Irish, Northern, Aldershot, and Home District winners do battle in the semi-final round of the ever-popular Inter-Regimental Tournament In the openning tie the meeting of the 17th Lancers (Captain H. J. W. Carden, Major W. A. Tilney, Mr. A. F. Fletcher, and Lieutenant-Colonel B. P. Portal) and the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons (Captain T. G. Gibson, Major J. K. Ansell, Captain E. Paterson, and Captain Neil Haig) resulted in an intensely exciting game, and one in which record was certainly broken in the matter of overtime, for the match lasted exactly eighty minutes in actual play After the 17th had opened the scoring in the first ten a very game struggle ensued, and it was goal for goal all through, Captain Neil Haig hitting the first three for his side. Later, in the fifth ten, Major Tilney, who played a very dashing game and had some fast ponies, put the Lancers ahead again, but within a minute or so of the call of time the Inniskillings, amid the greatest enthusiasm, equalised for the fourth time. Playing on, it was anybody's game for no less than twenty minutes, until just at the end of the second extra period Captain Gibson although warned to leave the ball by his own side, took it when palpably offside. From near halfway Mr. Fletcher with his free hit landed the ball well up towards goal, and one more hit by Captain Carden enabled the 17th Lancers to ride off the winners by five points to four. At Hurlingham most of the scoring is generally done at the stables end of the ground; but it is worthy of note that in the above match every one of the nine goals recorded was hit at that end.

BOMBAY BOTANICAL SURVEY.

THE report on the Botanical Survey Operations in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1903-1904 by Mr. R. K. Bhide, Officer in charge of the Botanical Survey of Bombay Presidency, states:—

During the hot whether vacation Mr. Gammie botanised along the Poona Ghats and part of the Thana District around the Kanheri caves, and the hills near Matheran. He also paid a visit to the Sisal plantation at Nandgoan and devoted much time to botanical investigation at the Poona and Manjri Farms. I botanised near the Kanheri caves again and Mr. L. D. Garade, the Plant Collector, retraversed the Poona Ghats later in the rains. In the cold weather vacation Mr. Gammie botanised Katraj Ghat and travelled over parts of the Gujarat and Khandesh Districts. The Plant Collectors also made some interesting collections in the Thana District. Owing to ill-health, I could not go out on any long journey during the year.

The Botanical Survey Department of this Presidency is greatly indebted to the following gentlemen for the valuable specimens they have presented to the Herbarium:—Dr. T. Cooke, who presented the specimens forming his own Herbarium up to the end of Rubiaceæ. He has also promised the remainder of his Herbarium as his work on the Flora of Bombay progresses. As mentioned in the last report his collection is invaluable as it is named in accordance with his book. Mr. G. Ryan, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Central Thana, who continues to send valuable specimens from his district accompanied by notes which are of equally great value. Mr. Woodrow, who still takes an interest in the Herbarium and has presented some very valuable specimens of mosses collected in Great Britain. The Superintendents of Victoria Gardens, Bombay and Empress Gardens, Poona, who send miscellaneous specimens of garden plants from time to time. The following is the record of specimens incorporated in the Herbarium:—Specimens collected by Mr. G. A. Gammie, 1,231 sheets. Specimens collected by Mr. R. K. Bhide, 173 sheets. Specimens collected by Mr. L. D. Garade, 597 sheets. Specimens presented by Dr. T. Cooke 1,194 sheets. Specimens presented by Mr. G. M. Woodrow 307 sheets. Specimens presented by Superintendent, Victoria Gardens, Bombay 8 sheets. Specimens presented by Superintendent, Empress Gardens, Poona, 10 sheets. Specimens presented by Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta 791 sheets. Total 5,791 sheets.

The following is the number of specimens distributed:—Specimens sent to the Principal, Fergusson College, Poona 478 sheets. Principal, Veterinary College, Bombay 68 Sheets. Total 546. A botanical account of the Indian cottons was despatched to the Inspector-General of Agriculture in India by Mr. Gammie. Volume I. Part III. of Dr. Cooke's Flora of the Presidency of Bombay was published.

Sisal Hemp.—Eight plants flowered during the year and they have produced 16,300 bulbils. Five thousand bulbils were despatched to the Sub-Divisional Officer, Ekruk Tank, Solapur, and 1,000 the Forest Officer, Kolhapur:—Sub-Divisional Officer, Solapur 5,000, Forest Officer, Kolhapur 1,000. Total 6,000. The plants put out in the Ganeshkind Botanical Garden as well as those at the experimental plot at Nandgaon are making fair progress.

Sabai Grass.—No application for seeds was received during the year. The Managing Agents of the Reay Paper Mills, Mundwa, Poona are now growing this grass successfully as a commercial venture and this Department has now plants only sufficient to supply applicants with seeds.

I have to thank Mr. L. D. Garade, Plant Collector, who knows many Bombay plants by their vernacular names and who is thus very useful at times in identifying specimens. He had entire charge of the preparation of specimens in addition to his duties and on the whole, he has done his work satisfactorily. Mr. L. R. Rhomne, the Second Plant Collector has been doing his work fairly well and with some experience he will also prove to be a good plant collector.

A Government resolution on the report states: The thanks of Government should be conveyed to the gentlemen mentioned in paragraph 2 of the report for their contributions to the Herbarium.

CRICKET.

MAHOMEDAN C.C. vs. SURAT GYMKHANA C.C.

A match was played at Surat on the Gymkhana ground on a matting wicket on the 23rd instant between a team of the Mahomedan C.C. from Bombay and the Surat Gymkhana consisting mostly of civilian European officers. It resulted in the defeat of Surat by an innings and 23 runs. The wicket was very hard, and the matting on it rendered fast bowling, such as Mr. Sinclair's—very dangerous. The Gymkhana won the toss, and batted first, but except Mr. Sinclair, the Assistant Collector of Surat who was the only one to make double figures in the innings, and who played in a free style, nobody made a stand against the bowling of Tumboovala who captured 7 wickets for 24 runs. Messrs. Fletcher and Wilson played well but infortunately both met with the same luck, being stumped. On behalf of the M. C. C. Sherkhan and C. M. Ali went in first and stood Mr. Sinclair's fast bowling and Mr. Wilson's tricky deliveries well, playing a steady game. There seemed every chance of Sherkhan running up a high score, but unfortunately he was seriously injured by a ball from Mr. Sinclair and had to retire with his score at 13. C. M. Ali also played well hitting three boundaries of three each and 2 out boundaries of 4 each, and scoring rapidly but he was caught at the slip Mr. Sinclair's bowling was too fast and too dangerous on that wicket to prevent the tremendous number of byes it gave, especially as there was no wicket-keeping. Narmavala, Tumboovala and Ali Shah added 25, 13 and 14 each respectively to the score with really good judgment. Ali Shah was badly injured and had to retire. Scores:—

SURAT GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
Mr Nakhod, b Ali	0	b Ghansar	9
Mr Ebrahim, b Ali	2	not out	3
Mr Esabhai, c Ismail, b Tumboovala	1	b Tumboovala	6
Mr Fletcher, st b Tumboovala	6	b Ali	8
Mr Ward, c Narmavala, b Tumboovala	2	b Ghansar	7
Mr Jalnavala, b Tumboovala	6	c Narmavala, b Tumboovala	10
Mr R L Sinclair, c Ali, b Tumboovala	21	c Ismail, b Narmavala	12
Mr T Mullajee, b Tumboovala	4	c Peer Mahomed, b Tumboovala	6
Mr Wilson, st b Ali	4	b Ghansar	0
Mr Harvey, st b Tumboovala	0	b C M Ali	2
Mr Millet, not out	0	b C M Ali	9
Extras	5	Extras	9
Total	45	Total	72

M. C. C.

Mr Sher Khan, retired	13
Mr C M Ali, c Ward, b Wilson	29
Mr Ghansar, c Sinclair, b Ward	2
Mr Tumboovala c Esabhai b Fletcher	13
Mr Peer Mahomed, b Fletcher	4
Mr Narmavala, c Nakhoda, b Fletcher	25
Mr Ali Shah, retired	14
Mr Ismail, b Sinclair	0
Mr Bustani, c and b Sinclair	0
Mr Barafvala, c Ward, b Wilson	3
Mr Parkar, run out	2
Extras	42
Total	110

MAHOMEDAN C.C. vs. SHINING STAR C.C.

The Bombay Mahomedan C.C. visited Rander on the 22nd and defeated a local Mahomedan team by 34 runs. A second innings was played, the M. C.C. compiling 57 and the home team 30 foor 4 wickets. Scores:—

M. C. C.

Mr Ghansar, b Narmava'a	0
Mr G M Parkar, b Mahmood	2
Mr Mahomed Husein, b Mahmood	4
Mr Ismail, b Mahmood	5
Mr Peer Mahomed, c Mured, b Narmavala	2
Mr Andathey, c and b Narmavala	12
Mr Bustani, c Karzeen, b Narmavala	0
Mr Fakeer Mahomed, b Mahmood	0
Mr Ali Shah, b Hamid	13
Mr Shaik Husein, not out	12
Mr Syed Ebrahim, b Mahmood	0
Extras	4
Total	54

S. S. C. C.

Mr Batafala b Peer Mahomed	2
Mr Mahomed, b Ghansar	0
Mr Dhavarkhan, run out	2
Mr Murad, b Ghansar	0
Mr Narmava'a, b Peer Mahomed	1
Mr Hamid, b Ghansar	4
Mr Malik b Peer M. home	0
Mr Ismail, run out	0
Mr Kareem, run out	6
Mr Madan, b Ghansar	3
Mr Mahmood, b Ghansar	0
Extras	2
Total	20

R. I. L. I. vs. Y. M. C. A. "B."

A match between these teams was played on Saturday on the Y. M. C. A. ground and resulted in a draw. The Y. M. C. A. scored 113 runs to which the R. I. L. I. replied with 107 runs for the loss of eight wickets when stumps were drawn. For the Y. M. C. A. Messrs. Alcock, Conway and Anding made 53,26 and 24 runs respectively and for the R. I. L. I. Messrs. D'Costa, Saldanha and Fernandes made 23, 23, and 32 runs respectively.

ENGLAND AND INDIA.

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

A NEW YORK Orientalist has addressed the following letter to the local "Sun":—

The assertion is so frequently made that Great Britain holds India at the point of the sword, that a discussion of the subject at the present time is of considerable interest. From one point of view it is perfectly correct that three hundred millions of people in British India are held under the dominion of a foreign Power. But when we remember that the whole British army in India does not number more than sixty thousand men, covering an enormous territory from the Khyber Pass to Cape Comorin and from Burma to Scinde, it is very evident there must be something else besides the power of the sword which welds together the British Empire in Hindustan.

I was in India at the time that Lord Beaconsfield sent five native regiments to Malta, and when he proclaimed Queen Victoria Empress of India. The whole world laughed at it. If you read Mr. John Morley's "Life of Gladstone" you will see that he treats it as a huge joke. But it was a masterpiece of statesmanship and diplomacy. In the first place those regiments at Malta represented distinctive nationalities with which England had built up her empire in India. There were the Sikhs, the warlike Sikhs of the Punjab, the finest soldiers in the world. There were the little Goorkhas, men of the same religion and the same physique as the Japs. There were the Afghans, with long traditions of empire. There were Mahrattas, the historic race who withstood Ahmad Shah at Panipat. "Now," said the Prime Minister of England to Russia, "if you want to fight us, we will fight you with these men. These are the men who have helped us to build up the Empire of India, and these are the men who will defend it."

In the second place the imperial durbar at Delhi in January of 1877, represented imperial rule. Royal salutes were given to the leading native princes and an imperial salute of 101 guns was retained for the Empress. Native princes who went up to Delhi as subjects returned as kings.

Now said the Semitic Prime Minister of England to the natives of India you were originally conquered by a company of merchants, they seized your lands for commercial gain but in 1858 the Queen of England assumed the responsibility of government. We do not hold you as a conquered people. We recognize you as an integral part of the Empire, and we want you to stand shoulder to shoulder with us in maintenance of the Empire.

From this position Great Britain cannot recede. There is no sitting on two stools. No European alliance will enable England to hold her position as an Asiatic power.

It all seems strange to the Occidental mind which draws the race line between black and white. But it was not strange to Disraeli. The consolidation of an Oriental empire was just as attractive to the Oriental mind of "Dizzy" as the imperial confederation of the colonies is attractive to the commercial instincts of Joe Chamberlain.

In studying Asia, Disraeli once said, in the House of Commons, "You must study large maps." Yes, and large histories, too. Hindustan is the empire which Alexander yearned to conquer in 327 B. C. Herodotus tells us that previously to this the twentieth satrapy of Persia had included the north-west portion of India. In the year 999 Mamud of Ghugni made at least twelve expeditions into India and claimed the north portion for the Afghan, and for a period of five hundred years, Afghan kings held power in India. Jenghis Khan pressed down on the frontier of India in 1219 and claimed it for the Turks, overthrowing the Afghan kings at Panipat and founding the Moghal Empire. The Mahrattas established their power in 1627. It was about this time that Hindustan became the arena for European adventure and the East India Company, merely as a commercial institution held rule, until on the first of November 1858, the Honourable East India Company gave place to the Queen of England, and in the year 1877 Queen Victoria became Empress of Hindustan.

All this surely proves that Hindustan has for ages been the field for the conqueror. And if Great Britain no more holds Hindustan at the point of the sword than any of the former dynasties. If Great Britain vacated India to-morrow what dynasty Mahratta, Afghan, Sikh or Moghul, would claim the right to rule? This constitutes England's immense power in India. Every native of intelligence among the three hundred millions of people knows full well that if circumstances forced the Emperor of India to withdraw from Hindustan, anarchy would reign instead. It is by this process that the followers of the great Semitic statesman, whose Oriental policy captured the stout heart of England's Queen, regard Great Britain as an Oriental power, just as much as the power of the Osmanli dynasty in Turkey, or the Manchurian dynasty which rules in China.

There is something singularly romantic and pathetic in the fact that the aged Queen Victoria acquired and spoke the languages of India, and never went anywhere without two Hindustani attendants one a Sikh Hindu and the other a Muslim. In ages to come history will do justice to the instinct of Benjamin Disraeli, who foresaw, what no other statesman had clearly foreseen, that England was only great in the councils of the world as an Oriental power.

This great Empire, is now the brightest jewel in King Edward's crown and its possibilities are immense. But there must be no hesitation on the part of Great Britain as to the side which she will take in the present struggle. If the natives of India suppose for a moment that there is an understanding between Great Britain and other European nations for the dismemberment of China they will undoubtedly regard the naval and military prowess of Japan as an evidence that the Oriental can take care of himself.

Let Great Britain take care that she is on the right side, otherwise there will be a perfect conflagration throughout Asia, and the imperial and paternal government of King Edward as Emperor of India will crumble to the dust.

In a word, Great Britain must unceasingly remind the native princes of India that she has built up the Empire with their aid and has retained it through their loyal support, and that it is not to the power of the sword, the sword of conquest, that England looks for defence, but to the loyalty of the natives of India.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

AT a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 19th instant a licence was granted to Messrs. Jamshedjee Jehangirji and Co. for stevedoring vessels in the Docks, for the remainder of the year ending 30th June, 1905.

The Traffic Manager wrote that Mr. Cowasjee Dhunjeebhoy Todiwalla has offered to purchase the right of tapping about twenty date, brab, and cocoanut trees on the Trustees' Tank Bunder, Sewree Estate, at Rs. 5 per tree for twelve months from 1st August next, and recommending that the offer be accepted as no higher one is obtainable. It is proposed to accept the offer.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 15th July 1904.	Total from 1st April to 15th July 1904.	For week ending 15th July 1903.	Total from 1st April to 15th July 1903.
Vessels piloted into harbour	19	333	17	309
Do. „ out of „	18	349	16	353
Do. transported	16	342	12	329
Do. attended to	„	19	...	28
Do. warped	„	3	...	4

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Death from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	1	9
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	1	8
E Masagaon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	0	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	5
G Mahim and Worli	3	1	6
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	11
Total	10	7	80
Total plague deaths to date	276,30	225,411	
Same date last year	7	6	83

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending yesterday was 562 as against 569 during the previous week. Of the total number 57 died of plague which showed as a decrease of one over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 587 which included 80 deaths from plague.

POONA RACES.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING SATURDAY, 30TH JULY.

(Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Monday 25th July.)

The July Plate—Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Metha's br aus m Blue Blood aged
Major G Moore's br e g Half-a-Crown by Lesterlin-Countess 5 years
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus g Fincard 5 years
Aga S Shah's b aus g Prestwick (late Ayrdale) by Air Liddie-Gymkhana 6 years
Mr Finch's br am m Balayreuse 3 years
Mr Thomas br e g Urab by St Simonmine-Rosaluva 3 years
Mr Kelso's ch aus g Indabba 14 2
Mr Artin A Essayie's br aus g Koco late Chieftain 14 1 3/4
Messrs G K and D D's bl aus m Overture aged
Mr J C Galstaun's b aus g Whitefoot by Dalmeny-Bockdove 14 1 3-4 5 years
Mr J C Galstaun's br or bl aus m Gun Metal 14 1 3-4 6 years
Mr A W P's b aus g Fire up aged
Mr A W P's b aus g Fanda aged
Mr P B Avasia's br e g Testwood by Ravensbury dam Worth 4 years
Major G Moore's ch aus g Laraji aged

The Maiden Arab Plate—Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Massowah 4 years
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's b a h Smasher 4 years
Mr Artin A Esayee's ch a h Deserter 13 3 4
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Benzico 3 years
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Berlin 3 years
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Cardigan 13 3 1-2 4 years
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Hadjur 4 year's
Mr Syed Rashee's ch a h Shah aged
Mr A R Ameer's b a h Arabian Flag 4 years
Mr A W P's b a h Turn of Luck 14 0 6 years
Mr A W P's b a h Young Kaiser 4 years
Mr J Antoony's b a h Salzar 13 3 2-4 6 years

The New Comer's Plate—Distance—1 2 Mile.

Mr H B Pike's b a h Bandit II 13 3 1-2
Mr Mujeed bin Jurji's b a h Sugger 13 3 1-2
Mr W Moran's g a h Young Gazelle 13 2
Mr A Razak's g a h Cardigan 13 3 1-2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Calcutta 13 2
Mr Johne's ch a h Medina 13 3 1-2
Mr Peel's g a h Grey Ghost II 13 2 1-2
Messrs Goolamally S Mahomed and A A Saif's b a h Geudling Star 13 2 1-2
Mr J Jacob's b a h Chinagh 13 3
Messrs S A Aziz and S A Hamid's g a h Shah Alum 13 2
Mr Artin A Esayee's bl a h Black Prince 13 2 3-4
Mr Jaroola bin Talib's g a h Kismut 14 0
Mr Taha Yunis g a h Swazi 13 2
Mr Syed Rashed's ch a h Shahoon 13 3
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h False Start 13 3 3-4
Mr Mahomed Shamlan's g a h The Emperor 13 3 1-2
Messrs A M Amer and C Burjorjee's ch a h Short Price 13 1 1-2
Mr A W P's b a h Hopeful 13 3 3-4
Mr A W P's b a h Mudmie 14 0
Mr Yussuff Yunasee's b a h Yerbo 13 2 1-2

The Arab Pony Trial Plate—Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit 13 3
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch a h Shah Jehan 13 2
Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles 13 3 1-4
Aga S Shah's b a h Arabistan 13 3 1-2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Grey Fox 13 2
Mr Peel's b a h Kour 13 1-2
Mr M Ally's ch a h Napoleon 13 3
Mr Artin A Essayee's b a h Malatar 13 3
Mr B R S's ch a h Mint 13 3 (by wire)
Mr Mustapha bin Talib's g a h Tigris 13 3 1-2
Mr Ebrahim bin Talib's g a h Nainawa 13 3 1-4 4
Mr Abdulla Shamlan's ch a h Galib 13 3
Mr A R Amer's g a h Young Kohincor 14 0
Mr A W P's b a h Turn of Luck 14 0
Mr Maydwell's g a h Titus II 13 3 3-4

The Midget Plate—Distance—5 furlongs.

Major G Moore's bl a h Dachshund 13 3
Mr T Kendall's b a h Splendour 13 8
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Dilerjung 13 3
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Calcutta 13 2
Messrs Goolamally S Mahomed and A A Saif's b a h Settler 13 1 1-2
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Mocreed 13 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Ecomy 13 2 3-4
Mr Shamlan's g a h Zuriff 13 2 1-2
Mr A A Amer's ch a h Caravan 13 2 3-4
Captain Davis's b a h Minting King 13 3
Mr Yussuff Yultasee's b a h Yerbo 13 2 1-2

The Amateur Plate—Distance—1 2 Mile.

Captain P H Henderson's br ch g The Reverend 14 0 1-2
Major G Moore's b e m Faus time 14 0 2-4
Major G Moore's b ch g Ding 13 3 3-4
Major Jameson's b a h Bughar 14 0
Mr L C Swifte's b e m Pimyire 11 0 3-4
Lt-Col Hazelton's b aus g Patrician 14 0 1-2
Mr W bas's b ch g Tum Ring 14 0 1-2
Mr W Bas a br e m Filbert 14 1
Captain Stewart Balmain's g aus g Lady Dean 14 0 1-4
Generain Mahan's br aus g Pure Simon 14 1
Major G Moore's b e m Lady Jess by only Boiby-Puss 14 1

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Boscombe, Captain E A. White, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta reports having experienced strong monsoon. The Royal Indian Marine steamer Minto, Commander A J Marsack, which arrived in harbour on Monday encountered wind from S. W. W. S. W., and west squally in the Bay of Bengal and rough sea, on West Coast of India she met fine weather but strong westerly swell.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 26TH JULY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere, the rise having been brisk in many places. The barometer is from '04 to '16 in excess of normal.

Winds are easterly or south-easterly at Mangalore and Jacobabad and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Gujarat Lower Sind and at Ajmere, Neemuch and Belgaum.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 8° in excess in Berar and at Nagpur, Khandwa, Malegaon, Sholapur and Bijapur, and 6° to 11° in defect in Rajputana and at Sirsa, Jhansi, Cawnpore and Agra. The maximum varied for 107° at Jacobabad to 76° at Belgaum, and the minimum from 87° at Lahore to 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over the greater part of the country.

Rain has fallen at thirty-one stations, of which 21 received under a quarter of an inch. The heaviest falls are:—1·52" at Agra, 1·45" at Coimbatore, and an inch at Bangalore, Cawnpore and Colombo.

Weather.—The monsoon continues extremely weak on the Malabar Coast, and to the north of Karwar it is slightly weaker than usual. Pressure is now abnormally high over the whole country, the excess being considerable in Berar and the Central Provinces. Conditions are hence unfavourable and local showers are only to be expected in the United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, the Madras Presidency and along the West Coast from Cochin to Bombay.

N. LESLIE.

Meteorological Reporter for Western India

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

"RECRUITING for the London division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve has been so steady that the Hon. Rupert Guinness has now over nine hundred men under his control. Their depot is the old sloop "Buzzard," now moored off the Thames Embankment at Blackfriars, where the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs were welcomed on Saturday by the officers of this, the newest of the auxiliary forces. The movement promises well and it is gradually attracting the most suitable kinds of recruit—the young intelligent, and athletic City man and the skilled mechanic and artisan of the better class. Nor should there be any difficulty in keeping up the standard of a force that offers such pleasant forms of recreation as gun-drill, cutlass exercise, rowing sailing and summer cruising. In its ideal extension this body should become the best feeder for the Navy in time of war and it will no doubt prove to be so if the standard of efficiency set up by Lieutenant Guinness and his fellow-officers is maintained by the provincial divisions.

A collection of war medals and decorations formed by Captain A. W. Buckingham was sold at Sotheby's on June 29. In the catalogue appeared a "Victoria Cross for Maiwand," won on July 27, 1880, by Seargent Patrick Mullane, R. H. A. It was thought Mullane was dead, but he appeared at a dramatic moment, and when Captain Buckingham learnt the tidings he not only withdrew the lot from auction, but restored it to Mullane. On the fatal day at Maiwand Mullane had rushed up to save a gunner struck down whilst limbering up. He picked him up in face of the advancing enemy, put him safely on the limber, mounted the wounded man's horse, and helped to bring the gun out of action. The submission of Victoria Crosses at auction by the relatives of deceased heroes is generally regarded as a sad necessity. In many cases the Money must be badly wanted. Surely a remedy could be devised.

Apparently, the best we can hope for, says 'The Globe" is to see about a quarter of the needed quick-firers, without their equipment, somewhere about the year after next, while it is notorious that the resources of Woolwich and of the private contractors would abundantly suffice to complete the whole business in two years at the outside. Mr. Arnold-Forster tells the country that the pattern of gun upon which he has decided is 'practically without a rival,' and certainly without a superior in Europe, which may be all very true; but in the meanwhile none of these guns has been even ordered, and our Artillery remains unable to cope with that of any serious Army in the world. We are perfectly certain that if either the House of Commons or the nation understood the real state of affairs there would be an instant and irresistible demand for Treasury obstruction to be swept away.

A military correspondent of the "National Zeitung", who appears to have served in the German infantry, has written a strong article upon favouritism in the army. It is well known that the nobility hold an abnormal number of the higher appointments, and that there are regiments both in the cavalry and the infantry which will not admit any officer who does not bear the cachet. The body of officers is thus divided into two classes, and the writer in the "National Zeitung," speaking of the infantry, says that the want of officers which is disquieting the military authorities is one of the results. Of the 166 infantry regiments of the Prussian army there are not less than thirty-two whose tradition is to exclude officers of bourgeois origin, and the custom is gaining strength. Formerly in the eleven infantry regiments of the Guard, officers of lower social rank were admitted on sufferance, as was known and admitted, these officers bearing the sobriquet of Konzessions-Schulze. This custom has died out, and in many other regiments the officers of aristocratic origin are endeavouring to eliminate those of more humble birth. The writer declares that this can only be possible with the co operation of the military cabinet of the Emperor, since if colonels can refuse officers whose social status does not satisfy them, they are obliged to accept those who came from the cadet corps and from other corps by promotion or exchange. The cabinet, therefore, seems to be in agreement with the colonels. It is true that among the gentlemen distinguished by the "von" there are some who are nouveaux riches, but in Germany, as elsewhere, wealth, especially when associated with a title, makes up for many deficiencies. It is not surprising, says the writer we quote, that there should be bitterness and discontent among officers excluded or avoided, and that bourgeois families show little desire for their sons to enter upon the military career. The consquence of this state of things is that extravagance has increased, and this is another reason why there is a scarcity of officers in the German infantry.

Several important papers have been read at the Royal United Service Institution within the last few days, one on the subject of the coaling of warships, by Mr G. C. Mackrow, the well-known naval architect of the Thames Ironworks Company, is also of considerable interest. He stated that his company had been working at a scheme for the couling of warships at sea, and they now submitted that they had solved the problem. They were anxious, therefore, that the Admiralty should give the system a trial. They would undertake to deliver from 50 to 100 tons per hour in a seaway in which the collier did not roll more than 15 deg., and had provided as far as might be against mishaps. The operation could be carried out either at high speed, low speed, or at anchor. The lecturer described the gear very fully, illustrating the explanation with working models. A continuous train of coal bags can apparently be hoisted from the deck of the collier, transferred to the transplanting line, and, when arriving at the warship, be again transferred by means of a shunt bar on to a carrier rail, and so arranged to travel to any point on the deck that may be desired near the coal-shoots. The movement is continuous, and no time is lost while the empty bags are being returned. Mr. Mackrow also went in to the question of specially built light colliers, and pointed out that his company had designed a collier by means of which from the time the bag was filled with coal in the hold until it reached the deck of the battleship it was not handled by anyone. We are apparently within measurable distance of obtaining success in this direction either with Engineer-Commander Metcalfe's apparatus, this of the Thames Ironworks Company, or some other.

The trial made of new uniforms in the French army are not thought to have been very satisfactory. The visibility of a colour is not intrinsic but relative to the surrounding objects and the background. Certain colours which are very visible in clear weather are much less so when it is cloudy, and the reverse is the case for other colours. The spectators at the review last July, who saw a company of the 28th Infantry clad in the experimental uniform, saw that on the green space of Longchamp the uniform was at least as visible as the ordinary dress of the army. The "Echo de l'Armee" says it has now been condemned. Further experiments have been made and a cloth has been chosen which is identical in colour with that worn by the disciplinary companies in Algeria. Many officers have served with the troops in that country, and instinctively feel it dishonourable to wear the uniform which for nearly a century has indicated the bad soldier. It is in vain to say that Napoleon wore a grey redingote almost the colour of the new material, for no one has seen that legendary garment, while everyone knows the disciplinary company. The "France Militaire" says that will happen to the proposed uniform which has already happened to macaroni and preserved meat. One day an imbecile gave to the macaroni of the troop the name of "boyaux de chat," while another imbecile called the preserved meat "singe." Since that day no self-respecting French soldier will willingly consume either of these items of food. There are many examples of similar cases throwing light upon the psychology of crowds, and, according to our contemporary, there is no hope for the grey uniform.

A deputation of the Service members who have interested themselves in the grievance of Reserve Officers in respect of the withdrawal of their pension allowances during active service waited upon the Secretary of State for war in his private room at the House of Commons Colonel Welby, Colonel Long, Major Jameson and Sir Carne Rasch were the members of the deputation. It had been hoped to secure the presence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the interview which took place, but this desire was not realised. Mr. Arnold-Forster received the deputation with Mr. Bromley Davenport, and listened to the arguments deduced in support of more generous treatment of the Reserve Officer. The War Secretary met the representations made in a sympathetic spirit, but we regret to learn that he did not see his way to deal with the question on the lines laid down by those who have taken up the matter.

The French Northern Squadron, under command of Vice-Admiral Caillard, has been brought up to its strength for the summer operations, and comprises six battleships and coast defence vessels, three large armoured cruisers, and two repeating vessels, the "Cassini" and "Forbin," as well as six destroyers. It was recently at Cherbourg, and proceeded thence to Saint Vaast La Hougue, where it was to engage in a series of night operations with the submarine boats and the torpedo boats of the mobile defence. One exercise was the protection of the squadron at anchor by one division of torpedo boats against the attack of another division. These evolutions have been continued, and we understand that operations of this class will be conducted often during the summer months. No announcement has yet been made as to whether there will be any manœuvres upon a large scale.

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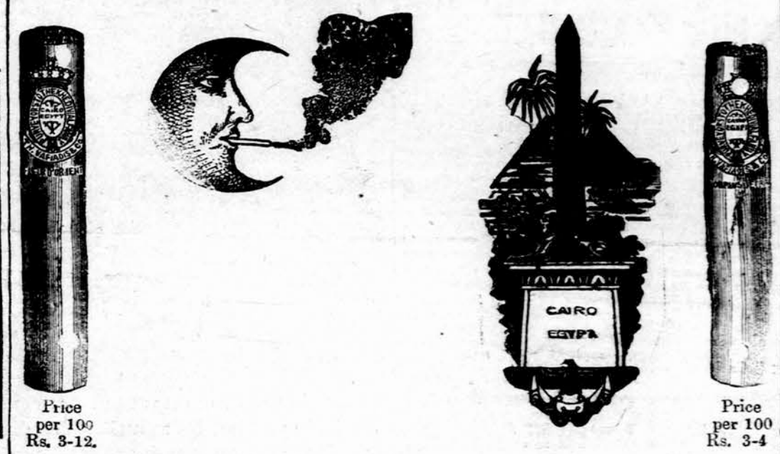

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I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
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He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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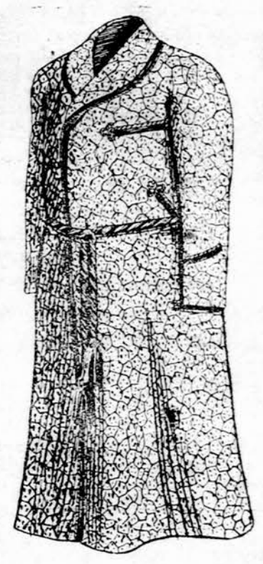

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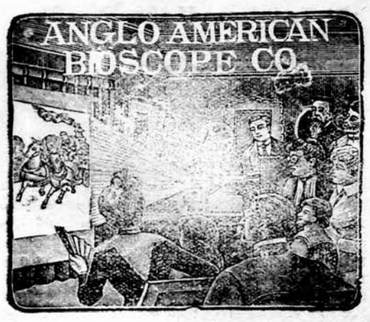

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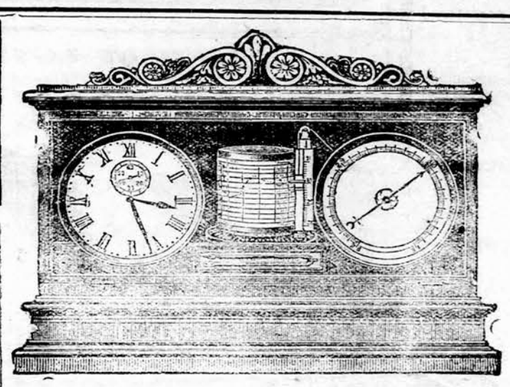

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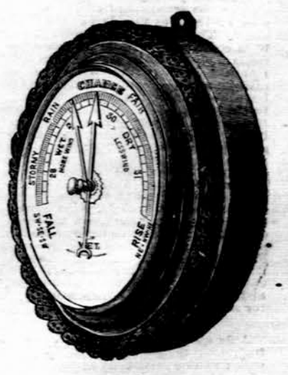

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